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Next.

Next to my God, my kindred,
Blood of my blood and near;
Next to my kin, my country,
Every broad acre dear!
Next comes my friend and neighbor,
Mortal as well as I;
Next are the poor and needy—
I may not pass them by!

What is my God's just tribute?
Love and devotion true.
What shall I give my kindred?
What I but give the few.
What to my friend and neighbor?
Friendship and truth indeed.
What to the poor and needy?
Succor in time of need.

THE DEAD PRESIDENT.

A Circumstantial Account of His Last Hours.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

HOW THE NEW PRESIDENT WAS SWORN INTO OFFICE.

LONG BRANCH, September 19.—The President of the United States died to-night unexpectedly at 10:35 o'clock. Between 9 and 10 o'clock almost all the correspondents who had been closely watching the case left the Elberon and went to the West End to finish their dispatches and place them upon the wires there. The information that the President was sinking fast was sent to the West End hotel at 10:45. At once the correspondents and others hastened to Elberon. When they reached that spot no particulars could be learned. At first Warren Young had brought the news across the lawn to the hotel. At 11:05 Attorney-General MacVeagh appeared in the hotel, took possession of the Western Union wire in the name of the government and sent to Vice-President Arthur a dispatch informing him in the briefest manner that the President was dead, and saying that he would at once consult the other members of the cabinet. The members of the cabinet were at once summoned. In a few minutes, having started from the West End before the reception of the summons, they were at Elberon, and, arm in arm, they walked across the lawn in the darkness to the Francklyn cottage, where the dead President lay.

At 11:02 Attorney-General MacVeagh came to the Elberon hotel and made the following statement: "I sent my dispatch to Minister Lowell about 10 o'clock. Just before that Dr. Bliss had seen the President, and had found that his pulse was 106, and that all his conditions promised a quiet night. He asked the President if he felt uncomfortable anywhere, and the President answered, 'Not at all.' Soon afterward the President fell asleep, and Dr. Bliss retired to his room across the hallway, while General Swaim and Colonel Rockwell remained with the President. About 10:15 o'clock the President said to General Swaim that he was suffering great pain, laying his hand near his heart. Dr. Bliss was immediately called for across the hall, and when he entered the room he found the President unconscious and substantially without pulse, while the action of the heart was almost indistinguishable. He said at once that the President was dying, and directed them to send for Mrs. Garfield and Drs. Agnew and Hamilton. The President remained in a dying condition until 10:35 o'clock, when life was pronounced to be extinct. He died of some affection of the heart. It was supposed that neuralgia of the heart was the cause, but, of course, that is not certainly known as yet. I have notified the Vice-President and have endeavored to notify Secretaries Blaine and Lincoln, who are on the track from Boston to New York." The other members of the Cabinet were called from West End and are now in consultation.

The following persons were present when the President breathed his last: Drs. Bliss, Agnew and Hamilton; Mrs. Garfield and her daughter Mollie; Colonel Rockwell, O. C. Rockwell, General Swaim, Dr. Boynton, Private Secretary J. Stanley Brown, Mrs. and Miss Rockwell, Executive Secretary Warren Young, H. L. Atchison, John Ricker, S. Lancaster, and Daniel Spriggs, attendants, the last-named colored.

Mrs. Garfield sat in a chair shaking convulsively, and with the tears pouring down her cheeks, but uttering no sound. After awhile she arose, and taking hold of her dead husband's arm, smoothed it up and down. Poor little Mollie threw herself upon her father's shoulder on the other side of the bed and sobbed as if her heart would break. Everybody else was weeping slightly. At midnight Mrs. Garfield was asked if she would like to have anything done, and whether she desired to have the body taken to Washington. She replied she could not decide until she became more composed. A dispatch was sent to W. H. Crump, the custodian of the White House, announcing the sad news.

Attorney-General MacVeagh was the first member of the cabinet to get the news. He ran bareheaded through the darkness across the lawn from his cottage to the Francklyn cottage, followed by his wife, and the first dispatch of sympathy received came from General Arthur.

The President's Last Moments.

ELBERON, September 19, 1881.

The deathbed scene of the President was a peculiarly sad and impressive one.

As soon as the doctors felt that there was no longer hope, the members of the family assembled. The lights in the sick room were turned down. Dr. Bliss stood at the head of the bed, with his hand on the pulse of the patient, and consulted in low whispers with Dr. Agnew. The private secretary stood on the opposite side of the bed, with Mrs. Garfield at the bedside, she at times leaning on his arm. Miss Lulu Rockwell and Miss Mollie Garfield came into the room at the time the President lost consciousness, afterward they went into the hall, the door of which remained open, and waited there. What conversation was had was conducted in whispers. Those about the bed occasionally went into the corners of the room and spoke to each other. The solemnity of the occasion fully impressed itself upon them. There was no sound heard except the gasping for breath of the sufferer, whose changing color gave indication of the near approach of the end. After he had repeated "It hurts!" he passed into a state of unconsciousness, breathing heavily at times, and then giving a slight indication that the breath of life was still in his body. The only treatment that was given was hypodermic injections of brandy by Dr. Agnew, assisted by Dr. Boynton. Occasionally they spoke with Dr. Bliss, in quiet whispers. The President suffered no pain after the time he placed his hand upon his heart. He passed away almost quietly. The line between life and death was marked by no physical exhibition nor any words. There was absolutely no scene. The intervals between gaspings became longer and presently there was no sound. Every one present knew that death had come quickly without pain. When it became evident that he was dead Mrs. Rockwell placed her arm around Mrs. Garfield and led her quietly from the room. She uttered no word. One by one the spectators left the scene, the doctors only remaining in the room, and the windows were closed. Directly afterward Private Secretary Brown telegraphed the boys, James and Harry, at Williams college, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Eliza Garfield; these were the first dispatches sent after the death.

The First News of the Event.

LONG BRANCH, September 19.—At 10:35 o'clock Doctor Boynton was sitting in the office of the Elberon hotel talking with some newspaper men about the case. Suddenly a man's form appeared at the side-door and beckoned to the doctor, who sprang to his feet and went outside. He returned in a minute and said: "The President is now sinking very rapidly," at the same time throwing up his hands with an expressive motion. A dispatch was instantly sent to the West End hotel, and in less than a minute forty carriages filled with newspaper correspondents were dashing through the darkness in the direction of the Elberon. Hardly had Dr. Boynton disappeared than Captain Ingalls, the commander of the guard, ran across the lawn. He was asked whether the news was as bad as was supposed. "I think it is," was the reply; "I think the President has another rigor." "Why?" was asked. "Because," he answered, "the sergeant on duty has ordered a soldier to mount and go for some mustard in haste." A moment later Messrs. Atchison and Ricker walked over from the cottage, and seated themselves upon the hotel porch. They were not aware of anything alarming. In another instant a bright light flashed from the President's window, showing that the gas had been suddenly turned on and they both ran toward it. In the meantime the newspaper men had swarmed into the hotel. For a short period they were compelled to remain in suspense. Then, at 10:53, Mr. Warren Young, the executive secretary, who has taken Miss Edson's place as nurse, appeared, carrying two dispatches. One was dispatched to the boys at Williams college and the other to Mrs. Eliza Garfield, the President's mother, and a formal warrant taking possession of the Elberon telegraph office in the name of the government. He was surrounded by the eager crowd, whom he scattered like chaff by the announcement: "It's all over. He is dead!" Back at break-neck pace the carriages flew over the shockingly bad road, and in less than five minutes a hundred dispatches were flashing the news to all parts of the country and the world.

When the President died the members of the cabinet who were living at the West End—Secretaries Hunt, Windom, James and Kirkwood—were retiring for the night. A dispatch announcing the news was sent up to the West End over the single wire which connects the two places. The news was proclaimed in the West End hotel, and was heard by Assistant General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, John Jameson, who verified it, and then ran across the street to the cottages where the members of the cabinet and their families had rooms. He also hastily ordered carriages for them, and in a few minutes the members of the cabinet were on their way to Elberon. As soon as they reached the cottage they sent the carriages back for Mrs. James and Mrs. Hunt, who came to the cottage and went to the room where Mrs. Garfield was.

Dr. Bliss's Last Diagnosis.

LONG BRANCH, September 19.—The cabinet, who were all here this morning with the exception of the secretary of state and the secretary of war, asked the physicians this morning for an honest prognosis of the case. They were told that the case was almost hopeless, that a person who had less vitality than the President has, would be pronounced beyond hope. Dr. Agnew said that the President's condition was as bad as could be, but that he was not yet quite prepared to say that there was absolutely no hope. At the same time the cabinet heard that which satisfied them that the President was suffering from acute pyæmia, and had not long to live.

During the morning the following diagnosis of the President's case was dictated by Dr. Bliss: "After he was wounded the limited area of traumatic trouble in the lower portion of the lobe of the right lung was found due to hypostatic congestion. This was caused by proximity to the inflamed diaphragm perforated by the bullet, the inflammation being aggravated by nearness to the fractured rib. This congestion increased in intensity, though not in area, owing to the long-continued recumbent position of the patient. There was no difficulty in breathing, and no cough at that time, nor until the parotid trouble. When the latter became aggravated the pus from the gland found its way into the mouth, and the coughing efforts to throw it off being difficult and continuous, induced an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth. The pus continuing to cause this cough, the inflammation extended to the throat, then to the larynx, and thence to the bronchial tubes downward. This inflammation naturally extended to the right, because the patient nearly all the time lay on that side, and when it reached the neighborhood of the affected lung was naturally invited in that direction. During all this time the septic condition of the blood was doing its work, and when the lung and the bronchial affection at last met they found a deranged and enfeebled system at a very low grade. Still the lesions were all repairing at this time. The conjunction of the two inflammations came at the best opportunity for the dissemination of the combined activities of each, and there was a spreading of the united troubles. The healing of the lesions was stopped at about this time, and the repairing process was arrested. We do not know yet if the result has been a deposit of pus in the lungs. If any pus is now in the right lung it is not indicated, and the deposit must have occurred within the past three or four days, and the amount would be extremely small. If there was not innutrition the patient would be able to resist the successful operation of all these causes even yet, but there is innutrition. The healing process is stopped. The blood cannot furnish the constituents of repair, and there is nothing to build on, nor even to support what vitality is still left, and that is being continually drawn on and diminished."

Secretary Blaine was notified by telegraph, and Secretary Lincoln, who is at Rye Beach, was also informed, and the secretary of war replied that he would leave by the first train, and be at Long Branch on Tuesday morning. Secretary Blaine did not respond to the telegram, and the cabinet surmised that he probably was on his way from Augusta to Long Branch. All through the morning there were very few about the President's cottage who had any hope. The morning bulletin read like a death knell. One incident at the private secretary's cottage which may have meant nothing in itself, added to the alarm. Boxes were being prepared for shipment. Some were marked "Mentor," some "Washington." It seemed as if the end was coming.

The following are the official bulletins today:

9 A. M.—The condition of the President this morning continues unfavorable. Shortly after the issue of the evening bulletin he had a chill lasting fifteen minutes. The febrile rise following continued until 12 o'clock, midnight, during which time the pulse ranged from 112 to 130. The sweating that followed was quite profuse. The cough, which was troublesome during the chill, gave but little annoyance during the remainder of the night. This morning at 8 o'clock the temperature was 99 8; pulse, 106; and febrile respiration, 22. At 8½ A. M. another chill came on, on account of which the dressing was temporarily postponed.

12:30 P. M.—The chill from which the President was suffering at the time the morning bulletin was issued lasted about fifteen minutes, and was followed by a febrile rise of temperature and sweating. He has slept much of the time, but his condition has not materially changed since. Temperature, 98 2:10; pulse, 104, and respiration, 20.

6 P. M.—Though the gravity of the President's condition continues, there has been no aggravation of symptoms since the noon bulletin was issued. He has slept most of the time, coughing but little, and with ease. The sputa remains unchanged. A sufficient amount of nourishment has been taken and retained. Temperature, 98.4; pulse, 102; respiration, 18.

Mr. MacVeagh sent the following dispatch to Minister Lowell at 10 P. M.:

The President had another chill of considerable severity this morning which, following so soon after the chill of last evening, left him very weak indeed. His pulse became more frequent and feeble than at any time since he recovered from the immediate shock of the wound, and his general condition was more alarming during the day. His system has reacted to some extent, and he passed the afternoon and evening comfortably. At this hour he is resting quietly, and no disturbance is expected during the night. There has been no gain whatever in strength, and there is therefore no decrease of anxiety.

The Last Official Bulletin.

ELBERON, N. J., Sept. 19.—11:30 P. M. The President died at thirty-five minutes past 10 P. M. After the bulletin was issued at half-past 5 this evening the President continued in much the same condition as during the afternoon, the pulse varying from 102 to 106 with rather increased force and volume. After taking nourishment he fell into a quiet sleep about thirty-five minutes before his death, and while asleep his pulse ran to 120, and was somewhat more feeble. At ten minutes after 10 o'clock he awoke complaining of severe pain over the region of the heart, and almost immediately became unconscious, and ceased to breathe at twenty-five minutes to eleven.

D. W. BLISS.
FRANK H. HAMILTON.
D. HAYES AGNEW.

The Summons to General Arthur.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 19.—The following dispatch was sent to General Arthur at 11:50 o'clock:

The Hon. Chester A. Arthur, No. 123 Lexington Avenue, New York:

It becomes our painful duty to inform you of the death of President Garfield and to advise you to take the oath of office as President of the United States without delay. If it concur with your judgment we will be very glad if you will come here on the earliest train to-morrow morning.

WILLIAM WINDOM,
Secretary of the Treasury.
WILLIAM H. HUNT,
Secretary of the Navy.
THOMAS L. JAMES,
Postmaster-General.
WAYNE MACVEAGH,
Attorney-General.
S. J. KIRKWOOD,
Secretary of the Interior.

How General Arthur Received the News.

General Arthur spent the day and evening in his house, No. 123 Lexington avenue, New York, where he received his first intelligence of the President's death. The news was brought by a messenger boy and was confirmed by a number of telegraphic messages which poured in from Elberon within the next half-hour. With General Arthur at the time were Commissioner of Police Stephen B. French, District Attorney Daniel G. Rollins, Elihu Root and John C. Reed, his private secretary. The colored doorkeeper was asked if the general would give the press any information as to his probable movements.

"I daren't ask him," was the reply; "he is sitting alone in his room sobbing like a child, with his head on his desk and his face buried in his hands. I dare not disturb him."

The general's son, who had heard the news, came driving furiously up to the house in a coupe about midnight, and shortly afterward Barney Biglin and P. C. Van Wyck walked up the avenue. Mr. Biglin stood on the sidewalk and awaited the reappearance of his companion, who had been admitted to the house. Half a dozen uniformed messengers sped up the street within the next half-hour and disappeared for a moment within the vestibule door. At 12:23 came the formal notification of the President's death, dated Elberon, and signed by the members of the cabinet.

Although declining to see members of the press, General Arthur was not altogether oblivious of the anxiety which they manifested in his movements. He authorized the statement that he had received a number of dispatches in relation to the death of President Garfield, all of which, however, he considered confidential, save the formal message from the cabinet. A few minutes before 1 o'clock General Arthur's friends retired, and soon after Commissioner French disappeared around the corner of Twenty-eighth street, and a roundsman, accompanied by a patrolman, appeared and stationed themselves in front of No. 123.

General Arthur Sworn In.

Ten minutes before 2 o'clock District Attorney Rollins and Mr. Root returned accompanied by Judge John R. Brady, of the supreme court, and twenty minutes afterward Commissioner French appeared with Judge Donohue, also of the supreme court. The entire party proceeded to General Arthur's front parlor, where the new President was found. Judge Brady greeted the general very warmly, and after a short conversation the judge took from a table nearby a book containing the oath of fealty to the government, and administered it to the successor of General Garfield as follows:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

In the room at the time were Judge Donohue, Commissioner French, Elihu Root and Colonel Reed. The ceremony was simple, but not impressive. President Arthur's manly form towered above all, and he was evidently deeply affected. Several times he left the room, being unable to control his emotion. Judge Brady and Judge Donohue were almost overcome by sympathy with both the deceased and living Presidents.

The room in which the President took the oath of office is shelved with books. In the center is a table, and the carpet is rich and dark. Paintings by old Italian masters, in Florentine frames, adorn the walls, and a bust of Henry Clay is in the corner, nearest one of the windows. The furniture is covered with white cretonne, and easy chairs and sofas abound.

Immediately after taking the oath President Arthur sank into one of the chairs in the room and buried his face in his hands. He was thoroughly overcome.

After a few minutes he rose and went up to the second floor. It was announced that he would not leave the city until some time during the next day.

The visitors at the house departed at about 3 A. M.

The presence of two supreme court judges at the general's residence was a cause for wonder to many. The fact was, however, that when General Arthur decided to be sworn in word was immediately sent through Messrs. Rollins, French and Root to Judge Brady. Shortly after, thinking that perhaps Judge Brady might not be at home, General Arthur sent for Judge Donohue. The first-named judge having arrived first was chosen to admister the oath.

No. 123 Lexington avenue, which becomes historic, is one of a row of plain brick dwellings, three stories in height, with a veneering of brown stone for its front. Save the presence of half a dozen carriages and a group of reporters, there was nothing unusual in the street outside that would indicate that an event of historical importance was occurring behind the closed green blinds of the Arthur residence.

The following telegram was sent to Attorney-General MacVeagh:

NEW YORK, September 19.

Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, Attorney-General, Long Branch:

I have your telegram, and the intelligence fills me with profound sorrow. Express to Mrs. Garfield my sympathies.

Signed, CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Record of President Garfield's Case.

The following gives, in a chronological form the leading incidents in President Garfield's case—one of the most extraordinary in the annals of surgery:

July 2—2:20 A. M.—President shot in Baltimore and Potomac depot, Washington, D. C.
July 7—Hopeful of recovery.
July 23—Relapse, rigor and chills.
July 24—Operation—discovery of pus sack.
July 26—Incision enlarged and removal of splinters of bone, etc.
July 30—Experimenting with electro-induction balance for discovering location of the bullet.
August 2—Extremely hopeful.
August 7—Bad febrile symptoms.
August 8—Second operation. Discharge of pus through lower incision in back.
August 9—The President wrote his name.
August 10—He signs his extradition paper.
August 11—He wrote a letter to his mother.
August 14—Nausea, vomiting and physical prostration.
August 18—Inflammation of the right parotid gland.
August 19—Drainage-tube inserted nine inches deeper in wound in back.
August 21—Vomited twice during the afternoon.
August 23—Surgeons first acknowledge the existence of septicemia for ten days.
August 24—Suppuration of the parotid gland; incision and discharge of pus; consultation of doctors, to which Dr. Agnew was hurriedly called.
August 25—Another consultation, at which it was decided that the President could not be removed.
August 26—The President's mind wandered during the night. The parotid gland discharged through the ear.
August 27—Pus more frequent and patient feebler. Discharge of pus from the parotid gland through the ear.
August 28—The President ate some milk toast. Another incision was made above the swollen gland, followed by discharge of healthy-looking pus. The wound rather less indolent.
August 29—Another incision near the parotid gland, followed by a fair discharge of healthy-looking pus in the evening. The parotid swelling perceptibly diminishing.
August 30—Another incision on the lower side of the face; glandular swelling diminishing more freely.
August 31—Discovery of an opening from the gland into the mouth. Swelling diminishing; increased relish for food.
September 2—The President appears better than for some days. He has taken more nourishment; little change in the wound; restless during the night.
September 3—Parotid swelling continues to discharge and diminish in size. Ate a fair breakfast of milk-toast and some reed birds. In the evening he vomited. The surgeons determined to remove the President from Washington, to escape the malarial fever, which threatened death. Long Branch decided on as more convenient for the surgeons.
September 4—The President vomited about 1 o'clock A. M., but slept well most of the night. During the day no returns of the irritability of the stomach. Improvement of the parotid gland, and contour of the face restored. More fatigue after dressing of the wound.
September 5—The hottest day and night of a very hot summer.
September 6—Successful removal of the President over the Pennsylvania railroad to Long Branch.
September 7—Drs. Reyburn, Barnes and Woodward retired from the corps of officiating surgeons. The patient partakes of solid food again and feels better.
September 8—The President's condition encouraging.
September 10—The President partakes of solid food, consisting of two reed birds and a piece of toast. Secretary Windom calls upon the patient.
September 11—A bad day for the President. Evidence found of an abscess in the right lung.
September 12—The President is more comfortable and talks with Postmaster-General James upon business matters.
September 13—The President taken out of bed and resting for half an hour in a reclining chair.
September 14—Unmistakable improvement shown in the President's case. He again rests on a reclining chair.
September 15—The physicians for the first time acknowledge in their bulletins that the President is suffering from blood poisoning.
September 16—The President worse.
September 17—Grave apprehensions aroused. The President seized with a severe chill.
September 18—A little improvement in the President's condition during the day, but in the evening he is seized with another chill.
September 19—The President is attacked by a chill at the morning examination, and displays a vigor in combating it that astonishes the doctors. He calls for a looking-glass and surveys his wasted features. Is more comfortable in the afternoon, and his condition is thought a trifle more comfortable, but at 10 o'clock begins to sink rapidly, and dies at 10:35.

Alligator Children.

A Southern paper gives an account of a woman near Live Oak, Fla., who was pursued and very much frightened by a huge alligator. Subsequently she gave birth to twins, both males. They were perfect children down to their waists, and complete alligators below, tail and all. There are short, webbed feet and legs at the lower portion of the abdomen like alligators. They crawl with their hands, dragging themselves about just as an alligator does. They make a squealing, inarticulate noise. The mother has a large tank filled with water, in which she keeps them, and they live nearly all the time in it. They are now fourteen or fifteen years old. Comparatively few outside the immediate neighborhood knew of the case until the enterprising newspaper man got hold of it. The mother has refused large offers of money to exhibit her children.

A Harvest Hymn.

We have seen the summer's glory on the harvest fields again,
Rejoicing in the sunshine and the pure, fresh-ing rain,
And in gratitude and gladness we have reaped the golden grain.

We read a peaceful gospel, where the rich and poor are fed;
May the heroes of the harvest fields have bless-ing on their head!
Let earth's millions all be grateful for health and daily bread.

We see the God of nature in bounteous love bestowing
In every year of life, we reap the seed we have been sowing,
Till our barns are filled with plenty, and our cups are overflowing.

We have entered on a calling that will never know defeat;
For honor and for daily bread we work in summer's heat,
Ever reaping golden harvests of the finest of the wheat.

May the days of war and carnage and cruel strife be o'er,
And temperance, truth and righteousness extend from shore to shore,
Gathering in the sad and sinful to be pure for evermore!

And when we send the bread of life to nations o'er the sea,
May we praise the Lord with thankfulness for blessings pure and free
In this life, and the better land in ages yet to be!

—*William Lumbie.*

BEFORE A FALL.

On Saturday evening I sat upon the doorstep, waiting for John and Jennie. We had been to choir meetings together all summer long—Jennie was such good friends with me, and John was such good friends with Jennie. She lived just over the hill from our house, and John lived just beyond that. She waited till he came for her, and I waited for them both. I should not have thought of starting without them, and I sat quietly, not noticing the flight of time. I was thinking what a lovely evening it was, and that mother's china asters were coming into bloom, and the crab-apples were ripening, and that I always thought crab-apple jelly the prettiest mother ever made. I was as peaceful as the old cat that came and curled up beside me, and had no more thought than she of its being late.

But suddenly I heard Jennie's voice calling me; it sounded so sharp, out of the quiet, that I was really startled. She had paused at the gate and was saying, "Come, Phœbe!" I knew in a minute from her tone that something had worried her. I was wondering what it might be as I rose and went down the path, and I suppose I went a little slowly.

"Hurry, Phœbe!" she cried; "don't you know we are late?"

But, instead of hurrying, I stopped short, for I suddenly saw that John was not with her.

"Where's John?" I asked.

"I don't know," she answered, shortly. "Don't stand staring, Phœbe! I tell you we're late."

Now some people are afraid of Jennie when she speaks that way, with her cheeks red and her eyes snapping. But I am not; it only makes me a little cooler than I was before. I just stood still. She shan't drive me, if I do love her.

"Suppose we are late?" I said. "I think we might wait a little for him, just for once."

"You can do it, then," said she, and walked straight on.

I looked up the road and reflected. John was not in sight. If anything had happened to detain him, it was Jennie's company he would be sorry to miss, so my waiting couldn't do him no good. I might as well go with Jennie. I ran and caught her before she had gone far. I suppose it mollified her to have made me run, for she laughed a little as I came up. "You didn't wait as long as I did!" she said.

"Then you did wait a while?"

"Why, of course. Didn't I tell you it was late?"

"Well, you needn't have got mad about it, Jennie!"

"I didn't," said she, "or at least I was only mad at myself for waiting. There is no reason why we should ever wait for John, or expect him to come with us every night, just because he lives next door. He never said a word about always escorting us. He's just let it be a matter of course, and I'm not going to have it so any longer. He might want to go with some of the other girls some time, and then just think how ridiculous we should be, sitting waiting for him. I'll never do it again. Next week I mean to start real early, and you may wait for him if you like. I'll not expose myself to being slighted again. I don't doubt he's gone the other way, by East side, to-night."

Now Jessie Sears lived on East side John was the only fellow in the village whom she could not possibly induce to flirt with her, and it seemed as if for that reason he was the one she most wanted to make an impression upon. He said nothing about it, and kept out of her way, but everybody knew—except Jennie, who might have known if she pleased—that he disliked her. So when Jennie made that insinuation I thought it was my turn to be angry. I faced about upon her with the facts.

"Jennie Morris," said I, "you know just as well as I do that you're the only girl in this town John ever cares to go anywhere with. I don't see how you can be so mean as to talk about him in that way!"

Jennie's face got crimson, and she hung her head and looked quite cowed. I was glad of it.

"I don't see where he can be, then," she murmured after a while. "He might have sent us word if he was not going. You'll acknowledge it was humiliating for us to sit and wait for him."

"I don't see why."

"You're such a child," she said, pettishly.

"If it is childish to be unreasonable"—but there I stopped. I saw Jennie's face was twitching, and her color came and went. She was always high-strung, swift and spirited, and to-night she seemed touchy and unnerved. I felt sorry for her, and thought we would talk about something else.

* * * * *

I will explain now what had detained John. We learned about it in good time. There was an Irish family living a little way from his father's house. They were always in trouble, and always keeping the neighbors in trouble. That night, just as John was ready to start for meeting, his mother came to his door, looking quite distressed.

"John," she said. "Maggie McCreery and her children are in the kitchen, and Peter has come home drunk again."

"Is he very bad?" said John, who knew his neighbor of old.

"Yes. Oh, John, he has given her a terrible black eye! She and the children just fled for their lives, and they're crying and wailing so that I could hardly get their story out of them."

"Well, what can we do?"

"Why, somebody has got to go down, you know, John. He was as wild as a mad man. They left him crashing the dishes upon the floor and putting the bed clothes and furniture into the fire. Maggie is afraid he'll set the house afire, and he is in a fair way to do it, you know, and burn himself up in it."

"The best thing he could do," muttered John.

"You mustn't say so, you know, dear. I hate to have you to go down there, but it's dreadful to think of the poor, raving creature just left to himself."

"Where are the others?" said John.

"Why, Bess and Mark have gone to the fair in Barton. There's only Buell at home, and he's hardly old enough to go down there alone."

"No," said John, throwing off his coat. "I suppose I've got to go with him. Tell him to get a rope. We'll have to tie the wretch, and then send for the sheriff."

"It's dreadful you should have to go, dear," said his mother, pityingly, "and just when we were all ready for meeting. The girls will be waiting for you, too. But you'll feel sorry enough for Maggie, poor thing, when you see her. And there's no time to be lost. You can hear Peter cursing and throwing things clear up to our kitchen door."

As John and Buell were ready to start, Maggie said: "Shure, sur, if ye see me cow in the road, wud ye plase drive her back forninst ye? Peter left the gate open when he come in, and I was that distracted I didn't see the craytur till she was gone. The byes will be havin' her in the pound in a giffy, and sorra a cint is Peter after lavin' me to get her out again!"

* * * * *

John did not see the cow. She was like the rest of the McCreery's, unexpected in her movements. But Jennie and I saw her, grazing along the roadside, with her head turned the other way from home. I had a presentiment of mischief the moment I caught sight of her. I half stopped, saying: "There's Peter McCreery's cow! How could they let her get out? Now, if the boys put her in the pound they never can raise fifty cents to get her out. I've a great mind to drive her back a little ways, Jennie, just to get her headed toward home."

But Jennie was too impatient. "Please don't stop, Phœbe," she said. "It's not your place to do it, and we're so late already."

It was so late that all the pews on the girls' side of the choir-gallery were filled, except the two farthest back. By going to the head of one of these I could be among the altos, and Jennie, by going to the head of the other, could be among the sopranos, while at the same time we could sit together. I was glad to be near her that night, and I knew she was glad to have me, she was so nervous. I hoped the singing would quiet her, and so it did for a little while, but she could not get quite out of her flutter. Proud as she was, she could not help casting a glance, now and then, toward the door, and occasionally she would give a little sigh. She was uneasy every minute till he came.

And oh, dear! she was a good deal more uneasy afterward. For—will you believe it?—who should walk in that door beside John but Jessie Sears!

She did look pretty that night. There was no denying her good looks even when you'd lost every bit of faith in her. To-night she wore a new pink muslin dress; a thin, fleecy white shawl was round her shoulders, and one point of it was laid over the brown puffs on her head, but not far enough to hide the pretty pink rose she had stuck between them. She was all smiles and brightness. We usually sat near the front, but Jessie spied where we were to-night the moment she came in. John, however, did not see us. He pushed toward the front row, and Jessie of course followed him. She did not mind it that every eye was upon her. She was as composed and complacent as possible.

Somebody moved up to make room for her and John found a place across the aisle. Before she was fairly seated she had contrived to drop her handkerchief, and John was obliged to stoop and pick it up for her. I saw his face then. It was not gay and smiling like Jessie's, but he looked pale and tired. It somehow set me considering. When I had first seen him coming in with Jessie my heart had stood still, and then I was so angry I could have shaken my fist at him. But now I began to be confused in my thoughts about him. There he sat, the same old John, and I couldn't believe he was a traitor. Yet, what had brought him here in Jessie's company? The more I cooled down, however, the more sure I was it would be explained in some way.

But of course my feelings couldn't help Jennie at all just now. I knew she had jumped to her own conclusions. How she straightened up! There were no sighs and no more turnings of her head. The color was fixed in two bright spots upon her cheeks. She looked right at her book and began to sing so clear and strong that I was startled, and was afraid everybody would notice the change. John knew well enough where she was by this time. He gave one half glance round, that was all. Poor innocent John! He told us all about it afterward. Well, as I was saying, Jennie sang firmly for a verse or two, then she suddenly ceased.

"What is the matter?" I whispered, for I was frightened about her.

"I'm too wicked to sing words like these," she said.

She did not sing another note that night, but when the meeting was about to close, she whispered to me: "Now Phœbe, mind you don't loiter. We're nearest the door; get outside just as fast as you can, before the people get round us."

Now in my heart I would rather have lingered a little just for the chance of learning something that might explain it all, but of course I couldn't refuse to do as Jennie said. We got out the door quickly—Jennie first, though I hurried as fast as I could. Once outside she took hold of my hand and started off like a deer. The sky had become overcast, and it was perfectly dark. It was one of those hushed, breathless nights that sometimes precede a summer rainstorm. It seemed as if the very crickets were smothered by the dark and the silence. We ran headlong, but we knew the path well enough, and it was tolerably smooth. We got well away from the crowd coming out behind us, and had turned off the main street and were half-way down the second hill beyond. I was going to ask Jennie to stop running, for I was out of breath, when some obstacle in the path struck our feet from under us. We fell headlong over a mass of something hairy, soft and warm, and our heads and hands were thrown sharply against the gravel beyond. We could not recover our senses before the heap over which we had fallen began to rise under us. I was rolled to one side, Jennie to the other, and with a snort of dismay and displeasure Peter McCreery's cow switched her tail across my face and galloped off into the road.

She had been lying across the warm gravel, and we had run full against her.

When I began to recover my wits I heard Jennie laughing in a weak, hysterical way; then she began to sob, and then to half shriek again with laughter. I slowly picked myself up, lame and bruised, and very much surprised to find that no bones were broken. Half the plaited flounces of my dress that had got over the cow's horn was ripped off and dangling under my feet. I could dimly see Jennie sitting on the path where the cow had left her, weaving to and fro, her face in her hands, crying and laughing both at once.

I went to her, asking if she were hurt. "Can't you get up, dear?" I said. "Just try and see. The folks will be coming along pretty soon."

I thought I already heard feet upon the path, and I did not want anybody to see Jennie quite like this. She made a great effort to control herself and to get upon her feet. I took hold of her to try and help her. But no sooner did she attempt to raise herself than she fell back with a little cry of pain, and then began to laugh again in the same distressful manner.

"I can't," she said. "It's my foot, Phœbe. The cow trod upon it, and I can't stir. What shall we do?"

By this time I had caught her excitement, and was near to giggling as insanely as she. "What shall we do?" I echoed.

But now there were approaching steps upon the walk that we both heard. Jennie knew them in a minute, and that minute restored her to herself.

"Phœbe," she said, firmly, "I'll tell you what we must do. You must run home and tell father to come with the wagon. I'll creep up here off the roadside and keep perfectly still, and nobody'll know I'm here till you come back."

"But I can't leave you alone so badly hurt. I can't, Jennie!"

"Please, Phœbe! please, dear! Somebody is coming!"

"I'm glad of it," said I. "Somebody ought to come and help us."

"But, Phœbe, Phœbe—don't let him find us—it's John!"

"I don't care if it is; I'm glad of it, and just remember, if he was going over to East Side with Jessie Sears he'd not be here now. You've been too quick, Jennie; there's some mistake."

Poor Jennie could only give a little moan of pain for answer. Her ankle was beginning to hurt her badly. Little as her moan was John was near enough to catch it, for that instant we heard his anxious voice calling:

"Girls! Phœbe, Jennie, are you there?" There was silence for a minute, then I spoke out: "Yes, John, we're here, and we want you."

"You want me! What is the matter? What made you run away from me? I got out as fast as I could to catch up with you."

Dear! how troubled, and how kind, and how full of comfort too, his familiar old voice sounded.

"I'm so glad you've come!" I cried. "Jennie is hurt."

"Jennie—hurt!"

Ah, you should have heard the tone of his voice when he said that; I almost felt as if I ought not to be there to hear it; why, there couldn't have been more feeling in his voice if she had been his sister and mother and wife and child all in one!

I guess John was pretty well worn out with what he had gone through at McCreery's, to say nothing of having wanted Jennie's company all the evening and missed it. And sometimes to be tired out and sacrificed in the service of others softens and opens a person's heart before he knows it.

He knelt down beside Jennie and lit a match to look at her. I hope it was not wrong for me to have taken a glance at the two faces that match lighted up—John's so troubled and devoted, and Jennie's scatched and tearful, pitiful, wistful, questioning.

He spoke right out like a man to the silent cry of the heart. "My darling," he said—"my darling, what is the matter?"

That was more than she could bear just then; she wavered as she sat, and fell back in a dead faint. John sprang to raise her head, and I ran to the brook to sop my handkerchief with water to bathe her face. I begged John to let me run home at once and send the wagon. It was plain he could not bear to leave her, and I ran off as fast as I could.

I was back again before the horse could be harnessed, bringing with me camphor and cologne. But Jennie had recovered her senses before I arrived. I heard her talking in a low voice to John before I reached them. What he said to her I do not know, but she was meek enough now—as humble and grateful as possible when we lifted her into the wagon and got her home.

And how heroic she was while the doctor was setting her ankle. At least they all said she was heroic; but it is my private belief she did not feel the least pain for sheer happiness, and therefore there was no virtue whatever in her keeping as still as a lamb.

I told her the next day that she did not deserve her happiness, and she owned she did not. I asked her if she was not ashamed that I, who was only his friend, had stood up for John more stanchly, in my mind, than she who was his lady-love.

It was only an accident, his appearing with Jessie at the choir meeting. A young man from Woodville had been over to meet her and detained her until it was late. On his way home he had brought her in his buggy as far as the church, and left her in the vestibule. Right there she had met John, and had made as much of the opportunity as she knew how.

Would you like to hear what else John did that night? When he had brought the doctor and gone again on errands to the druggist's, and then stayed by till he could learn that Jennie was made as comfortable as possible for the night, without saying anything to anybody he got a lantern and went to search for that unhappy cow. He found her, drove her home, and shut her into Mrs. McCreery's yard. The poor woman did not know till long afterward who had done her the kindness.—*Springfield Republican.*

There is a peculiar religious sect in Russia which is characterized by rare purity of doctrine and practice, endeavoring to live in the closest possible conformity with the letter of the Scriptures. No member is permitted to possess any property beyond the frugal needs of existence. Purity and chastity are among the first requirements. It sufficiently describes the brutal character of the surrounding population to say that the followers of this sect have been subjected to much suffering and persecution.

A San Francisco physician, believing that he has discovered a cure for hydrophobia, and desiring to test it, has had himself bitten by a rabid dog.

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

One of California's millionaires keeps twenty ships busy transporting his wheat to England. He owns 55,000 acres of rich land, 45,000 of which were in wheat this season. One continuous furrow is seventeen miles in length.

Nevada's finances are in a bad condition. Her taxes are said to be increasing, while the assigned value of property diminishes. She finds it hard to pay current expenses, and has a funded debt of $557,017, on which she must pay nine and one-half per cent. interest.

It is affirmed by the collectors of statistics in regard to intemperance that in the year 1879 there was paid out for intoxicating drinks by the people of Germany the sum of $650,000,000; and by those of France $580,000,000,; of Great Britain, $750,000 000; and of the United States, $720,000,000; making $2,700,000,000.

The arrival in England of a steamer from Australia with 120 tons of meat in good condition, indicates that American cattle raisers must hen

The Centre Reporter.

REED KURTZ ..... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Sept. 29, 1881.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Associate Judges—John K. Runkle, J. G. Larimer.
For Sheriff—Thos. J. Dunkle.
For Treasurer—D. C. Keller.
For Prothonotary—J. C. Harper.
For Register—James A. McClain.
For Recorder—Frank E. Bible.
For Commissioners—A. J. Griest, John Wolf.
For Auditors—John S. Proudfoot, F. P. Musser.

Will Centre county's Beaver dare take the stump against Union county's Wolfe?

Dr. Bliss no doubt by this time will report no hope of Garfield's recovery.

Just now Dan Hastings is the Centre county republican boss. There will be bosses.

Heinous and detestable as Guiteau's crime is—utterly without a cause—yet if we could mould the feelings of men, it should not be necessary to have a single extra guard at his prison to protect him against the mob, that other nations might know how sacredly the majesty of the law is held by the Americans.

The Sunbury *Gazette* hoisted the Wolfe flag. This is all that any republican journal can do which lays claim to consistency. To say you oppose bosses, and rings and jobbing, and riot claims, and pardoning convicted bribers of legislators, and then oppose Wolfe and hoist the Baily flag to please the bosses, does not look as tho' you meant what you say.

The Lewistown *Gazette* being overwhelmed with proof of Judge Black's loyalty, now in its sullenness wants to know what position we occupied during the late row between the north and south. Why, dear neighbor, the government detailed us to stay at home and watch a certain fellow named Frysinger, from Lewistown, so he did not slink off to Canada. And we watched you all the time, and so served thro' the whole war.

A doleful story of famine among South American Indians, is communicated under the date of Maracaibo, July 25, by United States Consul Plumacher to the Department of State as follows:

Owing to the locusts and drought the Goajira Indians are being driven to desperation, and the government has been forced to send troops to protect the frontier settlements. Indeed, to such an extent is the distress that mothers come to the settlements offering their children for sale, saying "We are dying of hunger." The government is attempting means of relief and in aid thereof has decreed additional taxes and prohibited the exportation of any and all articles of food.

The number of locusts has been so great that in places the ground is covered with a thick layer of the dead, and it is so greatly feared that fatal disease will be produced by their putrification. The authorities and citizens of Maracaibo are offering rewards for the collection of the dead insects, and as high as 8,000 pounds have been collected in one day. The drought has been so severe and extended that the grass and crops are dried up, cattle dying, and even rivers are without signs of water. In Maracaibo, where they depend entirely upon the rain for drinking water, great distress has been caused the poorer classes from being compelled to drink the Sena saline water. It is safe to say that the section of Venezuela never before experinced such a visitation.

Thus dilates the Chicago *News*:

If everything connected with the president's case were not sad, some phases of it would appear ridiculous. For instance, after denying that a pus cavity was forming in the right lung for several days, Drs. Agnew and Hamilton finally admit it, but say it is not as bad a cavity as it might be. After denying that the president was suffering from pyaemia for several weeks, the doctors finally admit it, but say that, as it is simply chronic, and not acute, there is no very great reason for apprehension. After claiming that the patient was daily growing stronger since his removal to Long Branch, they finally admit that he is a great deal weaker now than when he was removed. They have had his normal temperature fixed to suit almost every stage of his disease, and the strangest part of it is that they haven't informed the public that his normal pulse is 130. Dr. Bliss is not responsible for more than a tenth of this nonsense. His eminent assistants appear to be a couple of eminent humbugs.

Gen. Beaver, candidate for the nomination for governor—stalwart or half-breed as the shiftings of the shaft may turn—gives assurances to the leaders of his party in the state that Centre county will slop over and be republican inside of two years.

Foolish general—unsafe general—to be thus deluded, or to thus delude others.

Gen. Beaver bases his calculations upon the ore banks to be opened, sawmills to be established, and other improvements that are to get under way within two years, and which will give his party an opportunity to colonize niggers along with white hands, sufficient to make the county slop over and be republican inside of two years.

Foolish general—unsafe general—to be thus deluded, and thus to delude others.

The republican committee of Union county is composed of 20 members. Of these 17 indorse Wolfe: Union county republicans will not go back on Charley. Both the Union county republican papers endorse Wolfe.

Democrats of Centre county, do not listen to the stories circulated against any of our nominees, it is an old game of the opposition. They are good men fairly nominated, and all of them possess the qualifications needed for the position for which they have been put forward. Stand by your nominees democrats.

—Whose business is it if they do give away goods for less than half price, or even below cost, at the Philad. Branch clothing hall. If these parties chose to make no money, why all the better for the farmers, mechanics, laborers, lawyers, teachers and preachers—for Lewins has clothing suited for all trades and occupations. Give him a call; see his goods; get acquainted with him and you will not want to buy clothing at any other store after that.

Since Garfield's death Grant and the "rest of them" are around Washington again. Arthur had better give the Grant-Cameron crowd the cold shoulder if he desires the good will of his countrymen.

The law was broken and the nation wronged in the foul murder of Garfield. Much as every one of the 50 million Americans despises the assassin and could wish that an unceremonious hanging might be his fate, yet let there not be another breaking of the law in Guiteau's case. He is a prisoner—the Constitution and the law guarantee him a fair trial. Let us stand by the Constitution and the law while we despise Guiteau.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

We have a new President. Chester A. Arthur was sworn in on the Monday following the death of the lamented Garfield, as we communicated in last week's REPORTER.

We will not predict what President Arthur's admiaistration will be, further than we believe it will be stalwart, bringing upon the administration stage the Camerons, Conklings, Grants and Logans, who, since the inauguration of Garfield had to take a back seat, much to their chagrin. But a stalwart administration may nevertheless be a good administration. President Arthur may be wise enough to catch the temper of the country, and insist upon having honest men in office. There are honest stalwarts, as well as honest halfbreeds. Conkling, the stalwart chief, is not a man guilty of corrupt practices. Still there are the stalwart lieutenants, Cameron, Logan, Dorsey, Gorham and others of the Grant crowd, who are the quintessence of corruption, and if President Arthur can hold these in check, he may have a pretty fair administration for all the control Conkling may have over him, who, as already remarked, has not yet shown himself to be corrupt.

Mr. Garfield's cabinet was a pretty fair one, all except Blaine; who, with all his brilliant talents, is as unprincipled as any you can set your finger upon in the stalwart wing of the republican party.

President Arthur's record is clouded, all republicans admit, from his custom house connections, and his discharge papers from fraudulent Hayes and Secretary Sherman, are not at all honorable. Yet the record of Mr. Garfield, as made when his own party was in power, is not to be preferred to that of the new President. Hence republicans of the half-breed wing should not be hasty in judging evil from the administration of Mr. Arthur.

The democrats have shown that they were ready to stand by Mr. Garfield in all that was right. They will stand by President Arthur in all that is right. Our party is built upon this principle of right, and there is too much leaven of the good Samaritan in it not to recognize what is right simply because it may be the act of a political opponent.

While republicans have expressed distrust of Mr. Arthur—after voting for him—the democrats are willing to wait and see him tried. This is the attitude the REPORTER will assume, and we are sure will be the position of the democrats generally.

THE COUNTRY GOES ON.

The REPORTER may with safety say that 50 million Americans lament the death of the chief magistrate of our country, but in the midst of the gloom it has cast over the land, every citizen has cause to rejoice that the country goes on all the same as though nothing had happened. From the dead President's last breath, the chief authority passed over silently and sacredly into the hands of the living Arthur, and the country goes on.

Should an all wise Providence see fit to take from us President Arthur, the country will still go on.

The United States depends not upon the life of a single man, of any dozen men, nor of any thousand men. There are over ten thousand men in our land eminently fit and disposed to rule wisely and keep the wheels of government moving successfully—take care of the finances, of all our internal and foreign affairs, know how to protect us from foes without and from within, and keep the good old ship of state securely in the paths of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson.

If this were not so the republic long ago would have been wrecked. It is the above fact that will perpetuate our form of government, no matter what statesman or warrior is taken off by the hand of death; the country will still go on, for it has plenty of the same sort left.

Persons who pictured to themselves a grating in the wheels of the government, and a disturbance of business, if Garfield died, gave themselves unnecessary concern, as they already see that the country goes on all the same. The man dies, but the President never. The recent sad taking off of President Garfield was not attended by the least jar in any department of the government; and this gives new proof of the stability of our republican institutions and the beauty and symmetry of their construction, and should teach us to cherish them all the more deeply, as they afford the most reliable assurance that the government will go on.

—Kings balloon got stuck and struck a leak, there is much disappointment in some quarters, but who cares, Lewins has come on with a big stock of ready-made clothing and will sell 25 per cent. cheaper than any other store this side of Halifax. Lewins does a fair and square trade. None charge him with crooked dealings. We know him to be thoroughly honest.

A man in Chicago, on Friday committed suicide, having become insane over the death of Garfield.

A terrible accident happened beyond Pittsburg, on Saturday. A train on its way to Cleveland with journalists to attend the Garfield funeral ran into a hand car, killing six men and injured two others.

Great commotion in Bellefonte; every body excited, the town full of people—and why? Because the immense stock of new clothing just laid in by Lewins, of the Philad. Branch. has arrived and all are rushing to see it. Men, women, children, lawyers, doctors, preachers, and all trades and occupations. The town never before saw the like for assortment of ready made clothing, for astonishingly low prices, and the excellent quality of goods.

The boiler of a threshing machine exploded up in Canada, on Friday, killing four men, and injuring several others.

A fearful tornado passed over Quincy, Ill., on Saturday afternoon, destroying many buildings. Four persons were killed and thirteen wounded as far as heard from.

President Arthur has called an extra session of the senate to elect a Vice President which will no doubt be BAYARD, democrat.

—The meteor that passed over our county a few days ago, it has been ascertained, was simply a visitor to light up the way for persons who were on the road to the Philad. Branch for new suits.

Down in Arkansas, a few days ago, three beardless boys boarded a railroad train; and drawing revolvers robbed all the passengers, then went to the express car and robbed the safe, and compelled the conductor to stop the train and let them off. These boys may get into important places yet.

The republicans were in hopes of defeating Runkle and Larimer for Associate Judges. This hope lingers on longer with them. Runkle and Larimer are as sure of an election as that the sun will rise on election day. These gentlemen have too long been citizens of our county to be thus easily set aside, the people know them and will elect them too.

The men upon the democratic county ticket are all from the working, taxpaying classes. They are gentlemen against whom no dishonest act can be charged and proven. Let democrats stand by their ticket.

The Philadelphia *Record* thinks perhaps the greatest surprise in the whole history of General Garfield's case was the result of the autopsy. Its revelations are a little short of astounding. The country had been daily told for week after week of the discharge and granulation of the wound, and of its frequent cleansing of pus, the ball had definitely located in the region of the right groin, where it could be readily felt within an inch of the surface. Now it turns out that the ball was in an entirely different portion of the body—on the left side of the spine, below the pancrease and behind the peritoneum—while the supposed track of the ball of which we heard so much was not the track of the ball at all, but a "long suppurating channel" extending from the external wound between the loin muscles and the right kidney, and caused by the burrowing of pus. An abcess cavity, of the remarkable dimensions of six by four inches in diameter, having no communication with the wound, and whose existance was entirely unexpected whilst the patient was living, was also found.

Four comets are now visible. Professor Swift, director of the Warner University, has received a telegram from Professor Barnard, of Nashville, announcing the discovery, on the night of the 19th inst., of a new telescope comet, three degrees north of Zeta Verginis. The coincidence is noted that this comet appeared during the very hour when the President was passing away.

Director Swift, at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 20th inst., caught a view of the long expected Encke's comet near Beta Aurigae, and noticed the condensasion opposite the sun. It is tailless as usual, and can be seen—as can also comets B, C and D—by the aid of a good telescope. Four comets are visible in the sky simultaneously, which is an unusual occurrence.

BEAUTIFIER'S.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength, bouyant spirits and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column.—*Telegraph.*

Nearly all the ills that afflict us can be prevented and cured by keeping the stomach, liver and kidneys in working order. There is no medicine known that will do this as surely as Parker's Ginger Tonic. See adv.

THE DEAD PRESIDENT.

JUST BEFORE THE END.

It is impossible to see the inmates of the cottage to-night, but the following facts have been gleaned from trustworthy sources; At 9 p. m. the President was sleeping quietly. His pulse was weak and feeble and running up and down between 102 and 106. His extremities were well wrapped up, with the view of warding off another chill. He awoke for a few moments at 6 30 p. m. and looked at those in the room, but as they stepped up to the bedside he closed his eyes and fell asleep again. Then Dr. Bliss came in, and after examining the pulse and seeing that everything was prepared for the night passed out into the room across the hall, leaving special instructions that he should be called if the coughing came on or if the limbs began to grow cold. The President slept on peacefully until he suddenly lifted his head, put his hand on his side and said, "I feel a great pain here." These were his last words. The pain that killed him was neuralgia of the heart superinduced by weakness; in other words, he died from sheer exhaustion. Mrs. Garfield heard General Swaim hurriedly call Dr. Bliss, and she followed the latter into the room, but too late, as has been said, to see her husband before he became unconscious. As the unconsciousness came over him, the President's head fell back helplessly, partly upon the pillow and partly upon Dr. Bliss' arm; there was a moment or two of heavy breathing; then the pulse, which had been dying out, fluttered for a moment and stopped; the features, calm and placid, but wearing that ominous pinch, relaxed; the stillness of death set in and was only broken when Dr. Bliss, half-turning to the little group behind him, whispered "He is dead!" Colonel Rockwell quietly led Mrs. Garfield out of the room.

Word Sent to the Vice-President.

A few minutes afterwards, when the members of the Cabinet had arrived, Mr. MacVeagh sent the following despatch to Vice-President Arthur:

"It becomes our painful duty to inform you of the death of President Garfield, and advise you to take the oath of office as President of the United States without delay.

"If it concur with your judgment we will be very glad if you will come here on the earliest train to-morrow morning."

THE NEW PRESIDENT

Dreadfully Shocked, and Unwilling to Believe the News Before the Arrival of an Official Announcement.

General Arthur remained at his house, No. 123 Lexington avenue, all day yesterday. About noon he received the despatch from Attorney-General MacVeagh telling how critical the condition of the President was.

General Arthur was at home all the evening. The first news he had of the President's death was conveyed to him by two World reporters who called at 11.20. At first admission was refused.

"Tell General Arthur the President is dead," one of them said to the servant.

No sooner did the message reach him than General Arthur came into the hall, where the news was repeated.

"I don't believe it can be true," was his reply. "I should have been notified if it were true."

At 11.30 the first despatch from Elberon reached General Arthur. A reporter again sought an interview. The colored servant said: "He is alone in his library, his head is between his hands, and I don't dare speak to him."

The first despatch was followed by others in rapid succession. The second came at 12 o'clock, the next at 12 20.

COMPLICATIONS.

If the thousands that now have their rest and comfort destroyed by complication of liver and kidney complaints would give nature's remedy, Kidney-Wort, a trial they would be speedily cured. It acts on both organs at the same time and therefore completely fills the bill for a perfect remedy. If you have a lame back and disordered kidneys use it at once. Don't neglect them.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

To the hesitating Peruna gives courage.

THE DEAD PRESIDENT.

THE FUNERAL TRAIN STARTS UPON ITS SAD JOURNEY.

Multitudes of Sorrowful People Witness the Solemn Pageant.

Elberon, September 21.—10 30 A. M.—The funeral train was brought around upon the special track to the front of the cottage about 9 o'clock. The funeral car is No. 497. The entire car is lined with black cloth, between the windows, on the paneling, and upon the ceiling. The only bit of color is the dull red in the carpet, and the woodwork is wholly draped in black. Along the ceiling about the cornice there is a line of flags, closely festooned and interwoven with black. The chandeliers are hung in surge. The catafalque is slightly raised from the floor of the car. The next car is for the surgeons and attendants. At either end of this car are twelve wicker chairs for the United States soldiers detailed to accompany the train as a guard of honor. The last car on the train as it leaves the cottage is the famous car No. 395, occupied by Mrs. Garfield. It is arranged in a suit, and appointed in great luxury. At exactly 9.30 the doors of the Francklyn cottage were closed, and the crowd excluded. The cabinet in the meantime had arrived and seated themselves in a special car provided for them. The family meantime remained in their apartment, attended by General Swaim and Colonel Rockwell, and those who were so near and faithful during life. The orderlies then began to place the baggage on board. The cars presented a strange external appearance. All the out side was covered with black cloth, except the roof. The cloth about the solid portions of the wood work was gathered in festoons. At 9.40 the governor of New Jersey, with his staff, and a delegation of citizens, arrived at the cottage. Immediately afterwards the body was placed in the car by the undertaker's attendants passing through a file of soldiers. At about the same time President Arthur, the cabinet, Chief Justice Waite, of the United States supreme court; the judges of the United States court in this vicinity, and the governor of the state entered the train. Mrs. Garfield, Harry and Mollie then entered the car assigned to them. The guard of soldiers, with reserved arms, were the last to enter and every thing was in readiness to start. The planks which extended from the cottage to the train were removed. The bell of the chapel was slowly tolled, and the train left Elberon cottage two weeks and one day after it arrived there, a few hours later. At 9 55 the train started slowly, without the least perceptible noise, and slowly moved away around the curve toward the main track, away from the sea. Shortly before the body was placed upon the train, a short service was read, and a prayer offered. When the train arrived at the junction of the main track, the special car of President Arthur, and in which was General Garnt, was attached to the train, and the train started on its mournful journey.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

An Impressive Prayer by the officiating Pastor.

Long Branch, September 22.—At 9.30 o'clock Chief Justice Waite, Secretary and Mrs. Blaine, Secretary and Mrs. Windom, Secretary and Mrs. Hunt, Postmaster General James and Secretary Lincoln and Kirkwood and Attorney General MacVeagh arrived at the Francklyn cottage and the door was closed to visitors The religious services were conducted, by request of Mrs. Garfield, by Rev. Charles J. Young, of Long Branch. There was present, besides the family and attendants, the members of the cabinet and their wives and a few personal friends, numbering in all not more than fifty individuals. When the moment for the solemnities was announced, the windows and doors were closed and all sounds were hushed. Owing to the necessity of starting the train promptly on time, Colonel Rockwell had requested the officiating clergyman to occupy but five minutes. The minister read from the scriptures appropriate passage relating to death and the resurrection, such as are found in the burial services of the Episcopal church. He then offered the following prayer: "O Thou who didst open the grave of the brother in Bethany, who hadst compassion on the widow of Nain, as she bore her beloved dead, who art the same yesterday, to-day and for ever, and in whom is no variableness, nor shadow of turning, have mercy upon us at this hour, when our souls have nowhere else to fly, but we fly to Thee. Thou knowest these sorrows that we bow under. O, thou God of the widow, help this stricken heart before Thee. Help these children and those that are not here. Be their father. Help her, in the distant state, who watched over him in childhood. Help this nation that is to-day pleading and bowing in sorrow before Thee. O, sanctify this heavy chastisement to its good. Help those associated with him in the government. O, Lord, grant from the darkness of this night of sorrow there may arise a better day for the glory of God and the good of man. We thank Thee for the record of the life that is closed, for its heroic devotion to principle. We thank Thee, O. Thou Lord, that he was Thy servant; that he preached Thee, Thy noble life an example, and that we can say of him now, 'Blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord, their works do follow them.' Now, Lord, go with this sorrowing company in this sad journey; bear them up and strengthen them. O God bring us all at last to the morning that has no shadow, the house that has no tears, the land that has no death, for Christ's sake. Amen."

The casket is black, with silver handles, black rods running along the side, and upon the top is a silver plate with the inscription:

JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD.
Born November 19, 1831.
Died President of the United States
Sepetember 19, 1881.

The casket is lined with white satin, across the top, and, across each other, are two long leaves of palm. Only the face and shoulders are seen, and no one needed to know all that remained of James A. Garfield lay there to recall the face so familiar during life. The face to those who knew General Garfield only from his portraits could not have been recognized.

ARRIVAL AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, September 21.—The special train bearing the remains of President Garfield, which left Elberon at 10 a. m., reached Washington at 4.35 p. m. The passage from Elberon to Washington was one continued manifestation of sympathy and sorrow. In the populous cities, in the smaller villages and even in the country through which the mournful train passed, demonstrations of sympathy and sorrow were everywhere seen. At the larger cities multitudes of people assembled and stood absolutely silent with heads uncovered as the train passed by, while tolling of bells, flags flying at half-mast and the funeral drapery which covered many buildings all added to the solemnity of the scene. At numerous points along the route beautiful floral offerings were observed at several places the track was literally covered for the distance of more than one hundred yards with ferns and flowers.

Entering the Depot

As the train slowly rolled into the depot every head upon the platform was uncovered, and a stillness of the grave pervaded the vast throng which, for more than an hour, had been patiently waiting upon the outside. Soon Mrs. Garfield, assisted by Secretary Blaine, descended from the car and taking his arm upon her right and that of her son Harry upon her left she walked directly to the carriage in waiting. She entered the state carriage and was followed by her daughter Mollie, her son Harry, and Mrs. Rockwell and Miss Rockwell. The others of the presidential party were President Arthur who leaned upon the arm of Senator Jones of Nevada, General Grant and General Beale, General Swaim and Mrs. Swaim, Colonel Rockwell, Colonel Corbin, Dr. Bliss and daughter, Dr. Boynton, Dr. Agnew, Dr. Hamilton, Attorney General MacVeagh, wife and two sons, Secretary and Mrs. Hunt, Secretary and Mrs. Lincoln and son, Postmaster General and Mrs. James and Secretary Kirkwood.

The Procession Starts.

As soon as the last of the presidential party had entered their carriages, the signal was given by the bugle and the military escort formed in line, and the mournful procession started on its way to the capitol. With muffled drums and solemn funeral dirge, the procession moved slowly up the avenue. A dense mass lined the sidewalks all the way from Sixth street to the east front of the capitol, and along this portion of the route the crowd was, apparently, as great as upon the occasion of the late president's inaugural procession. The comparison of the two occasions was doubtless in many minds, and numerous expressions of sorrow were made at the sad contrast.

At the Capitol.

At the east front of the capitol a vast assemblage had congregated to view the funeral cortege. At the front of the steps there was a double file of senators and representatives, headed by their respective officer waiting in respectful silence to escort the remains into the rotunda. At precesely 5.10 the head of the sad procession moved around the south side of the capitol arriving at the east front. The arms of the military being reserved and the band played the dead march. The officers of the army and navy drew up on parallel lines on either side of the horses and the Marine band played with much sentiment "Nearer my God to Thee." With solemn tread the remains of President Garfield were borne into the rotunda and placed upon the catafalque.

The Casket Opened.

At 5 30 p. m. the lid of the casket was opened and the face of the late president was exposed to view. Noiselessly President Arthur and Secretary Blaine approached and gazed upon the face of the dead and then slowly and sadly passed out of the hall. A line was formed by Sergeant at-Arms Bright and one by one of these present advanced and glanced at the emaciated and discolored face of the dead president.

Viewing the Remains.

The public at large was then admitted, and hundreds of persons testified by their reverential conduct and mournful countenances the sorrow which they experienced in looking upon the features of their murdered president.

Does not Wish to See the White House Again.

Washington, September 21.—On leaving the capitol this evening President Arthur was driving directly to the residence of Senator Jones of Nevada, whose guest he will be during his stay in this city. Mrs. Garfield to-day expressed her sincere desire not again to see the White House, where she has passed so many days of sorrow and anxiety, and she will not visit it while in this city, but will remain at the residence of General Mac Veagh.

Closing the Lid.

The face of the dead President finally became discolored and distorted that at 6.30 p. m. the lid of the coffin was replaced. The people waiting for admisson were notified but only a few left, and at a late hour there is scarcely any diminution in the crowd. At 9 o'clock this morning the discoloration was so bad that the people were stopped for ten minutes until a thick coat of white powder be put on the face. Even then it looked like marble heavily veined, and this evening the powder ceased to conceal the disfiguration. Now the eyes of those who pass the coffin are fixed on the Queen's wreath.

100,000 Visitors.

Washington, September 22.—An unbroken stream of people two abreast had been passing through the rotunda of the Capitol since 6 o'clock this morning. The line in waiting, always slowly pressing forward, extending during the morning through the grounds, along First street and from one to five squares out into Pennsylvania avenue, a distance of about half a mile. At the height of the day there was so much suffering among the patient people thus crowded together for hours under the blazing sun, that by the aid of the police the long line was gradually and silently folded within the shade of the Capitol. A glimpse only of the dead President's face seems to be a reward to the full for the discomfort that had to precede it. It was rarely that any one left the line and at no time during the day was it perceptibly shortened. One of the members of the Army of the Cumberland on duty in the rotunda this morning and last night estimates after careful counting that between 6 and 12 o'clock last night and from 6 to 6 to-day an average of not less than 100 people per minute passed through. This would give a total of 108,000 during the day.

AT CLEVELAND.

The Ceremonies Begin.

Monday, 26.—Promptly at 10.30 a. m., the hour appointed, the ceremonies at the pavilion began, in the presence of thousands of distinguished guests, the multitude blocking all the adjacent streets for squares around. The immediate members of the family and near relatives and friends took seats about the casket, and at each corner was stationed a member of the Cleveland Grays

The servics were opened by singing of the "funeral hymn" by the Cleveland vocal society. Portions of scripture from the burial services of the Episcopal church were then read by Bishop Bedell, of the Episcopal diocese of Ohio.

The funeral procession moved from Monumental park at 11.55. The time occupied in moving the casket from the pavilion to the funeral car was about fifteen minutes. A corps of United States marines from the United States steamer Michigan formed parallel lines from the east side of the pavilion to the east entrance of the park, through which the casket was borne on the shoulders of United States artillerymen, under the command of Lieutenant Weaver, Second United States artilery, to the funeral car, followed by the mourners, who took seats in the carriages. Grandma Garfield bore the services remarkably well, as did also the widow of the president

The services of the burial were solemn, and the city was crowded with spectators; many military and civil organizations attended.

A Mother's Grief.

Solon, Ohio, September 20.—The mother of the President has been for some time at this place, visiting her daughter, Mrs. Larabee. She has hardly slept during the past few nights owing to her anxiety as to the fate of the President, but has generally remained hopeful and has clung to the faith that her son's life should be spared. The news of his death was broken to her at nine o'clock this morning. At first she was very much shocked, but soon after was able to speak of her bereavment. She said: "It was probably all for the best if people were ready to receive it." Later she said: "It is not possible that my son James is dead. I do not wish to live any longer. I will soon be with him."

THE FAIR. THE FAIR.

THE GREATEST EXHIBITION

---AT THE---

PHILAD. BRANCH!

In Ready Made

CLOTHING.

LOWER IN PRICE THAN ANY WHERE IN THE STATE.

BETTER IN QUALITY THAN ANY OTHER STORE YOU CAN FIND. MOST WONDERFUL BARGAINS.

No Shoddy! No Humbug!

When you buy of SAM'L LEWINS, of the famous

PHILAD. BRANCH.

This Invitation Is From John Wanamaker.

On visiting Philadelphia you will find, among other places of interest, the *Grand Depot* well worthy of a visit. Its floor and gallery spaces now cover over three acres, and are filled with Dry Goods, Carpets, China, Furniture, etc. The last addition is a large and beautiful *Picture Gallery*, to which admittance is free.

The *Pneumatic Tubes* carrying the money through the air, and the *Electric-Light Machinery*, are also worth seeing.

There is a *Lunch-Room* in the building. Valises, baskets and packages can be left in charge of attendant in Ladies' Waiting Room.

Mr. Wanamaker is desirous that visitors should feel at home when they come, and be free to purchase or not, as they please.

NOTE.—Our large Catalogue, with prices and full directions for shopping by mail from any part of the United States, will be mailed gratuitously upon request, address JOHN WANAMAKER, GRAND DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA.

H. K. HICKS

Has the largest Stock of Hardware,

OILS, PAINTS, GLASS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Coach and Saddlery Hardware

that is kept by any one dealer in Centre Co., and sold at the most REASONABLE PRICES. He is sole agent for the

Celebrated South Bend Chilled Plow.

that is guaranteed to give satisfaction over 250 NOW IN USE IN CENTRE COUNTY, in less than two years introduction.

21ap

WHAT WE HAVE NOT GOT.

We have no Dress goods, all wool, and a yard wide, at 8 cents per yard.
We have no yard-wide Muslins at 2 cents per yard.
We have no Calicos at 2 cents per yard.
We have no hand-made Shoes, all warranted, at 75 cents per pair.
We have no First-Class, all wool suits for Men, at $2.50.
We have no trash of any kind that we are trying to gull the commuutiy with.

BUT WE HAVE GOT

A better grade of Dress Goods, at 15 cents and up, than can be bought at any other store in Bellefonte at same price.

We have at from 6 cents up a better value in Bleached and Unbleached Muslins than the same price will buy you elsewhere.

We have CARPETS that have two ounces more wool to the yard, at same prices that lower grades bring elsewhere.

We have the LARGEST STOCK of CARPETS, best assortment to select from that can be found in Centre county.

We have the best Three Dollar Child's Suits that the money can procure.

We have the best Five Dollar School Suits in Bellefonte for that price.

We have the best Ten Dollar Suits for Men sold anywhere.

We have the best work, trimmings, fits and appearance in our Clothing for the money procured in the county. All first-class Clothiers are selling the same make of Clothing. No slop shop trash, thrown or pasted together, but regular sewed, sameas any Merchant Tailor would or could make them.

We have the very best hand-made BOOTS and SHOES that we can find, and warrant them. And our warrant means just what it expresses.

We have a reputation of 30 years' trading at stake to uphold all we advertise.

We have the interest of our Trade at stake, and always strive to keep our Customers well satisfied. This we accomplish by always giving the full value for what money they give us.

Call and convince your wavering mind.

S. & A. LOEB

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Uriah Slack, late of Potter twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAM'L G. SLACK,
W. A. BOAL,
Executors.

Organs! Organs!

Pianos! Pianos!

Bellefonte Music Store!

ORGANS BOUGHT BY THE HUNDRED,

and for CASH sold below the lowest.

NO AGENTS EMPLOYED!

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Don't forget it—get our prices before you buy. We allow no one to undersell us.

We are the only firm representing the following organs in Centre county.

THE ESTEY,
MASON & HAMLIN,
SMITH AMERICAN,
SHOEMAKER

Any one claiming to represent any of the above makes in this county is a falsifier and unworthy of confidence. 28aptf

Farmers' SUPPLY STORE.

We are the authorized agents for the sale of the

CONKLIN WAGONS,

which come nearer perfection than any other wagons made. No other make compares with them in light running and durability. They have been in use many years in CENTRE COUNTY and none worn out. They are made better and better every year. We buy by the car load and keep a full stock of different sizes on hand of FARM, ROAD and LUMBER WAGONS, either narrow or wide track. BROAD WHEEL CONKLIN WAGONS MADE TO ORDER.

Cortland Buggies,

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, and Platform Spring Wagons,

Like the Conklin company, the Cortland company make nothing but first-class goods and guarantee their work, which we sell at low prices.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK and you will be convinced that we fulfill our declarations as to quality and style of goods Our stock includes BUGGIES WITH OR WITHOUT TOPS, GENTLEMEN'S ROAD WAGONS, SIDE BAR BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &c.

Our PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS are models of perfection. They are in every sense a standard wagon, which have never failed to give satisfaction.

We invite inspection of those we have on hand or any that are in use. Prices low

We sell the OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS, the standard plow of the age; it does its work so well that other makers try to imitate it. Price, with Jointer Pilot Wheel and extra Share, ($14) fourteen dollars, 5 per ct. off for cash. Three different Shares: "O" Share for soil easily plowed; "DS" Share for plowing dry ground, and "S" Share for plowing baked soil or gravelly ground. Price of Shares 50 cts. each.

THE GEISER SEPARATOR.

We are the sole agents for the sale of the Geiser Threshers and Separators with horse powers, Portable and Traction Engines, Heebner's Level tread horse powers for one and two horses, with Threshers and Separators. GRAIN DRILLS. We sell the plainest, best made, most durable, lightest running grain spring drill, with or without fertilizer attachment, that has ever been offered to farmers in the state of Pennsylvania. One fact for farmers consideration: A drill with the least machinery, which performs the work is the most desirable implement for farmers use. We sell at the lowest prices, on the most liberal terms and guarantee satisfaction. A sample drill on exhibition at our store Call and see it.

Store opposite the Bush House.

Alexander & Co.,
16 june. BELLEFONTE.

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AGENTS! AGENTS! AGENTS!

JOHN B. GOUGH'S bran' new book, entitled

SUNLIGHT AND SHADOW

is the *best* chance offered to you. Its Scenes are drawn from the bright and shady sides of *life*, portrayed as only

John B. Gough

can portray them. This grand work—*now for the first time published*—is the "booming" *book for agents*, and is outselling all others *ten to one*. *The thirty-third thousand* is now in press. Its immense sale has been made entirely by active canvassers. No other book compares with it for quick and profitable returns. We are starting more agents now than ever before, and we believe the sale of this book will reach *One Hundred Thousand Copies in the next few months.*

We want 1000 more agents at once, to supply this grand book to the thousands who are waiting for it. Remember the sale is *only now commencing*. The book is entirely new, and *most of the territory is now clear.* Agents, *now is your time to make money*, and at the same time circulate a *thoroughly first-class book.* Exclusive Territory and very Special Terms given. Send for our large circulars containing full particulars. Address A. D. WORTHINGTON & Co., Publishers, Hartford, Ct.

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Double Shearing Cut. Solid Cast Steel Blades.

Patented September 14th, 1880.

Family Meat Cutters

ARE THE BEST MADE.

Every Family Should have one.

WILL THOROUGHLY CUT

Raw or Cooked Beef or Pork, Vegetables, Cocoanuts, Pine Apples Etc.

WILL CUT 40 POUNDS SAUSAGE MEAT —AN HOUR.—

Every Druggist Should Have One.

FOR CUTTING

ROOTS, VANILLA BEANS, ETC.

Easily Worked. Easily Cleaned Will Not Get Out of Order.

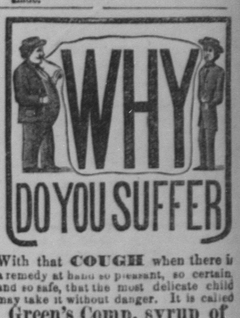
☞Ask Your Dealer for them.

Send a Postal for Circular with Testimonials.

Will send one as sample by express upon receipt of $2.00

KIMBALL SHOVEL CO.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Our No. 55 Meat Cutter is larger than the Gem, and will cut 100 lbs. sausage an hour.
Our No. 1 Butcher, for hand or power, will cut 300 lbs. an hour.
Our No. A Butcher, for power, will cut 1000 lbs. an hour.
We Warrant our Cutters to do the work more thoroughly than any other machine made.



With that COUGH when there is a remedy at hand so pleasant, so certain and so safe, that the most delicate child may take it without danger. It is called

Green's Comp. Syrup of TAR, HONEY and BLOODROOT.

It contains all the virtues of Tar in a concentrated form, combined with the best Expectorant and Anodynes, the whole prepared without the aid of heat, forming the BEST KNOWN REMEDY for all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Try one bottle and be convinced. Price 50 CENTS per bottle. Manufactured only by

F. POTTS GREEN, Bellefonte, Pa.
For sale by Druggists & Merchants and by
J. D. MURRAY, CENTRE HALL,
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HOUSEHOLD WORDS.

"For sick stomach, bad taste, sinking spells, and palpitation, rely wholly on PERUNA."

"For want of appetite, dyspepsia, indigestion, and liver complaint, take PERUNA; it never fails."

"Those in literary, professional or commercial pursuits constantly need PERUNA. For constipation, MANALIN."

"For sick headache, pain in the head, dizziness, and low spirits, take PERUNA."

Read and study our book on the ills of life, follow its teachings, and you will be happy.

$1000 will be paid for any case PERUNA will not cure or greatly improve.

Ladies, if you wish strength, health and beauty, sweet breath, cherry lips and rosy cheeks,

"Go to your nearest druggist for a bottle of PERUNA. Take it before each meal."

"For nervous debility, catarrh of the bladder, or disease of the kidneys, take PERUNA, and be cured."

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J. ZELLER & SON DRUGGISTS,

No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a.

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes always kept. 28 13

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,

Dentist, Millheim.

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.

He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. myt-tf

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RECEIVE DEPOSITS and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.

WM. WOLF, Pres't. WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier

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Marble & Granite

WORKS.

D. R. STRATFORD,

Proprietor, Lewistown, Pa.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public of Pennsvalley that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in MARBLE AND GRANITE at

Cheaper Rates Then Elsew

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

WM. KURTZ.....Associate Editor.

—:O:—

Centre Hall, Pa., Th'rs. Sept. 29, '81

☞ TERMS.—$2 *per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements* 20*cts per line for three insertions, and* 5 *cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.*

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 *cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of* 20*cts as formerly when paid by themselves.*

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the table reads "John Doe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer

We put up a New Sign on the Grain Warehouse, near the depot:

WHITMER & CO

MERCHANTS,

GRAIN, SEEDS, COAL, SALT.

Everybody knows what that means.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Try Dinges if you want dry goods and groceries at a bargain.

It is true other remedies can be praised, but Peruna has the unequalled proof.

—Brushvalley has an abundance of apples.

"Our Little Ones," for October, is brim full of illustrations and stories calculated to please and interest boys and girls. By the Russel Publishing Co., Boston, $1.50 per year.

—When a couple get married these days, the first thing they do is to visit Browns new furniture establishment, at Bellefonte, where they can purchase an outfit for from $40 to $75 less than offered elsewhere. All prices, all styes, and can suit all tastes.

—Brachbills sell more furniture than any other party in the county, the reason is they understand their business and sell better goods for less money.

—From our hymenial notices it will be seen that district attorney Heinle has taken to the Woods and bagged a nice dear. Our congratulations, William.

—Now for a chance: Lyon & Co., are just opening a large stock of fall Drygoods, Dressgoods, Clothing, Millinery, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, &c. The best bargains, by 25 per cent., than elsewhere in the county. 29 sep 3t.

—Gus Krum, former proprietor of the Brockerhoff House, died at Lock Haven, a short time ago, of consumption. He was buried at Bellefonte. Aged 43 years.

—People live longer who buy their groceries at Sechlers; pure food always preserves health. This is the secret of it. How simple—and besides, too, it means a great saving in doctor bills. Let all families bear this in mind, and use no groceries that are not known to be pure and wholesome, and that the only really safe place to get such is at Sechlers, in the Bush house block.

—Tom Harter, of the Nevada, O., Enterprise, and his brother John, boast of going out and bagging 13 squirrels in one day. That may be a big thing in Ohio, but nothing for Penn'a. One sportsman here and "me too" have bagged 21 squirrels in one day.

—The best trotting ever had in this county, will come off at our next fair. Noted horses from outside the county have been booked for this feature of the fair.

—One of the busiest places at Bellefonte, during the fair, will be the celebrated Philad. Branch clothing hall, Sam'l Lewins, manager, where suits and single garments will be handed out from early morning to late at night, to customers who know where to go to save money, and get the full worth of their stamps. Remember, Lewins never imposes upon a customer, and warrants every article he sells.

—Thanks to our friend Jno. B. Shafer, of Madisonburg, for some fruit, among which a basket of delicious grapes, of which he has such an abundant crop in spite of the drouth. John is the prince of good fellows.

—Everybody says they get the best and cheapest boots and shoes at Doll & Mingle's, in the Brockerhoff.

NOTICE.—A report having been circulated that no woodwork was being done at Jno. T. Lee's, Centre Hall coach shops, the public is hereby notified that such is not the fact, and that Mr. Lee is fully prepared for doing any and all kinds of wood-work, having in his employ a boss workman of over 15 years experience. 29 sept 3t.

—Mr. A. N. RUNKLE, of Centre Hall, has connected himself with the firm of Lyon & Co., and hopes that his friends in Pennsvalley will give him a call, as he will treat them right, and sell them goods lower than they can buy them elsewhere. Any of his friends giving him a call, will be duly appreciated. 29 sept 3t

—It is dangerous to sign a note just for fun. The Altoona *Tribune* gives an illustration of the danger. A clerk in one of the railroad offices wrote and signed a note for $100 in favor of a fellow clerk, and it was duly witnessed by a third clerk. The person in whose favor it was drawn pocketed the note and the incident was soon after forgotten. Since then, however, the holder of the note died out West, the note was found in his effects and was sent to Altoona for collection. The witness may save the clerk from payment, but the lesson will be a good one.

—The people are interested in knowing where to buy the best boots and shoes for the least money. Powers and Son's in Bellefonte, is the place, for they sell their goods from 10 to 20 per cent. cheaper for the same quality than any other house in the county. All articles fairly represented, as they have always been by Powers & Son—shoddy sold for shoddy, and whole leather for whole leather. No misrepresentation. Go and see for yourselves. Everything they sell for good is guaranteed. It is the interest of the people to find out for themselves where the best, which is always the cheapest, can be had. Go and examine their stock. It is the largest, finest and best ever brought to Bellefonte—a full line of fall and winter boots and shoes and rubbers.

—Water is low everywhere, but nowhere can you get ready made clothing as low as at the Philad. Branch. An immense stock just received. Lewins is the hero of cheap clothing, and the people owe him their most liberal patronage for bringing down the price of coats, pants, vests, underwear, etc.

—Hockman, the blacksmith, near Rebersburg, has the reputation of putting out good, substantial wagons, and other work. He is a master blacksmith, and has many of the good old ways of putting up jobs to make them lasting. When people want a good job they go to Mr. Hockman.

You need it, your wife needs it, your cousins and your sisters and your aunts need it, likewise the children need it—for it cures their coughs like magic. We mean Green's Compound Syrup of Tar, Honey and Bloodroot, and J. D. Murray keeps it.

It is a foolish mistake to confound a remedy of merit with quack medicines. We have used Parker's Ginger Tonic with the happiest results for Dyspepsia and Debility, and know it to be a sterling health restorative. *Times.*

—We print business cards on 1000 envelopes for $1.25 to $1.62—persons finding the envelopes. Letter heads, bill heads and statements printed at $1.25 to $1.75 per thousand when persons find their own paper. These prices are put low for cash. tf.

Read adv. of Bower's house and squares for sale at Aaronsburg.

To the weak Peruna gives strength.

EXCURSION TIKETS.

An Opportunity to Visit Baltimore, Washington and Richmond by the Great Pennsylvania Route at Half The Usual Rates.

Willian sport and others will be offered a splendid opportunity to witness the ceremonies of the Oriole celebration in Baltimore, which takes place October 10th, 11th and 12th, and the centennial celebration at Yorktown, October 13th to 21st, and also to visit the national fair at Washington, October 11th to 14th, as excursion tickets will be sold at all ticket stations on the line of the Northern Central rail way and Philadelphia and Erie railroad division of the Pennsylvania railroad from October 7.h to 15th, inclusive, good to return for ten days, at one fare for the round trip, or good to return for 21 days at one and one-half fare (in one direction) for the round trip.

At Baltimore, during the Oriole carnival, there will be interesting and attractive feature s every day. On the 10th, grand parade of police, fire department, milita, societies, &c., &c., turning on of the gunpowder water works, which will be commemorated by the playing of beautiful fountains, of unique and elaborated designs. October 11th, reception of the distinguished French guests of the nation at the city hall Grand Oriole pageant in the evening. October 12th, entertainment and grand ball to the French visitors at the Academy of Music.

The programme of the celebration at Yorktown, as announced by the committee, is as follows:

Thursday, October 13. The formal opening of the Moors House (the scene of the capitulation) and the inauguration of the celebration by an address from the president of the association, with a reunion of the decendants of officers and soldiers of the revolution.

Friday, October 14. Address by the Hon. Carl Schurz, Frederick R. Condert and Prof. Eli Charlier. A grand ball in the pavilion.

Saturday, October 15. A grand national regatta, with Yorktown centennial silver prizes to winning crews. Pyrotechnial displays and illuminations.

Sunday, October 16. Religious services in the grand pavilion, conducted by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Keane, of the Catholic diocese of Virginia, assisted by his grace Archbishop Gibbons, of Maryland, and in the afternoon by Rev. John Hall, of New York.

Monday, October 17. Anniversary of the sending of a flag of truce by Lord Cornwallis, asking a cessation of hostilities, also the anniversary of the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga; meeting of the commercial, financial, and industrial associations, benevolent organizations, &c., &c., with appropriate addresses by distinguished representative American citizens.

Tuesday, October 18. Opening address by the chairman of the congressional commission and an address of welcome by his excellency the governor of Virginia. The laying of the corner stone of the centennial monument, with appropriate ceremonies and addresses, by the Grand Lodge of Masons of Virginia and invited Masonic orders of the United States.

Wednesday, October 19. An address from his excellency, the President of the United States. An oration by the Hon Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts. A poem by James Barron Hope, of Virginia An ode, written by Paul H. Hayne, of South Carolina, and rendered by a mammoth chior and chorus under the direction of Professor Charles L. Seigle. of Richmond.

Thursday, October 20. Grand military review, participated in by the citizen soldiery from all portions of the United States.

Friday, October 21. A grand naval review, participated in by all classes of vessels in the United States navy.

This general programme, as outlined, will be so enlivened for each day's entertainment by vocal and instrumental music and military displays, either of general parades and reviews or competitive drills, so as to assure attractiveness and novelty therein. The national fair at Washington will embrace besides the usual exibition of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, trotting and pacing races, competitive military exercises, and bicycle and chariot races; and, as the competition is open to the world, it is anticipated that it will really be one of the grandest displys of the season.

—It has been the object of stove manufacturers of late years to sacrifice strength and durability in cook stoves, giving in place thereof, beauty of finish and elaborate nickel trimmings. There is now on sale at Wilson, McFarlane & Co., Bellefonte, a cook stove called the Pioneer, which is simply a first class baking and cooking stove and for weight and strength will remind you of the stoves that your parents and grandparents used for twenty-five or thirty consecutive years and then only dispensed with them because of the cry for something modern. Call and examine their plain, practical, commonsense cook.

—If you want a neat fitting boot or shoe, just call at Doll & Mingle's, in the Brockerhoff house. The finest assortment in this county.

—On last Friday afternoon a furious hailstorm passed over Ferguson township, doing considerable damage. On Monday evening a heavy thunder shower passed along the southern border of our valley.

—The democratic State convention is in session at Williamsport. M. L. Rishel, esq., is one of the delegates in attendance from this county.

—There is no use talking, all goods, sugar, coffee, tea, or other groceries can be had just as cheap of Dinges, as at Bellefonte, Lewistown or Lock Haven.

—The corner-stone of the new Lutheran church, at Millheim, will be laid on Sunday, October 16th, with appropriate ceremonies.

—Ten per cent. saved on your furniture if you buy at Brachbills, Bellefonte.

—Dinges just goes right ahead and sells groceries and dry goods at bottom prices, not caring whether he has profit or not.

AN OLD CITIZEN GONE.—Mr. Frederick Pletcher, a venerable and much esteemed citizen of Howard, died at his home there on Tuesday morning, 20. Mr. Pletcher had arrived at the extreme age of 85 years.

—The Brockerhoff brothers, who have been managing the popular Brockerhoff House since the retirement of Manager McKeever, have arranged for a lease of it to a gentleman named McWillan, now of Pittsburg, but formerly a prominent hotel man in Cincinnati. The Brockerhoff House is decidedly profitable property, as there is in it in rents about $3,000 a year.—*Watchman.*

Kidney-Wort moves the bowels regularly, cleanses the blood, and radically cures kidney disease, gravel, piles, billious headache, and pains which are caused by disordered kidneys and liver. Thousands have been cured—why shall you not try it? Your druggist will tell you that it is one of the most successful medicines ever known. It is sold in both Dry and Liquid form, and its action is positive and sure in either.—*Dallas Tex. Herald.*

—Astonishing is the stock of groceries laid in lately by Sechler & Co., to prepare for the great rush of fair week. Better go there now for your groceries, and avoid the crowd of the week of the fair. They have laid in the best the world's market affords. They give every article personal inspection, and are always careful to buy from none but the most reliable eastern houses. We have heard it said a thousand times by housekeepers that what you get at Sechler's is always the purest and best. This is true, and we join in recommending them to all families in the county.

—Dinges is in constant receipt of new goods. Give him a call.

—The Crowning Glory Base Burner is more economical than any other coal stove. It will heat with but little over half the coal usually consumed in other stoves. It will astonish anyone to see from a short experience what a small quantity of fuel the Crowning Glory uses to produce a certain volume of heat The internal construction of this stove is a radical departure from the common system previously in use. The diving flue being in front makes this stove a Front Heater, radiating heat where it is wanted. The total radiating surface exceeds that of any other Base Burner. The decorations are beautiful. Call and examine this stove at Wilson, McFarlane & Co's Hardware Store, Bellefonte, Pa.

—A republican being asked the other day whether he was a stalwart or half-breed, said since Garfield's death he had thrown all such nonsense aside, and was for unity in the party, and unity in purchasing clothing at the famous Philad. Branch, headquarters for the cheapest and best. That republican has sound sentiments. Democrats stand on the same platform.

—All goods sold by Doll & Mingle is warranted. If you get a boot, shoe, gaiter or slipper there, you can rely upon it that you have a good article.

—The Mifflinburg Telegraph reports one of the saddest cases of death by the demon Rum that we have seen for a long while. Chas. Weirick, a man highly esteemed, but a slave to that dreadful beverage, was found dead in his bed, on Friday morning, a victim to his uncontrolable appetite. He had always born a good character, his only besetting sin being an inordinate and consuming desire for alcoholic drink. His funeral was largely attended, on Sunday, and under the circumstaaces, was an occasion of unusual solemnity. He was in his 44th year.

Charley Weirick was known to a good many of our Pennsvalley readers.

—All grades of bed room and parlor suits at Brachbills.

—Our landlord, Meyer and wife, have gone on a few weeks visit to the western part of state. The hotel, however, was left in good hands and goes on.

—Rev. S. G. Shannon, who was to preach here last Sabbath, was prevented by being ill. He is confined at the house of his brother-in-law, Esq. Herring, of Penn Hall.

—It's Browns, Bellefonte, who sell all the elegant furniture you see now. They sell the lowest in the state. Call at their rooms and see the stock.

—All grades of chairs at Brachbills, lower than the lowest.

—On Thursday night of last week, a valuable horse was stolen from Thomas Sholl, in Haines township, by two villains. They both mounted the animal and rode to the Loop, in Potter township that night and hid the horse in the woods. The thieves then went to Mr. Kerr where they asked for and got breakfast and inquired about the distance to Pine Grove. Their intention no doubt was to leave the horse tied in the woods during the day and then be off with him the next night. The horse, however, it seems, during the afternoon of Thursday slipped his bridle and made his way to James Runkle's, where he was taken up, and the thieves were foiled. On Friday Mr. Sholl appeared and obtained his horse again. It is a pity the thieves were not captured, which could have been readily done, if during their stay in the Loop on Thursday, their real character had been known.

—Selling off at Wm. Wolf's, Centre Hall, Pa., in order to make room for a grand fall-stock. Call and see, as everything has been marked down.

—The Y. M. C. A., of this place, will hold a gospel meeting in the Spruce town church, next Sabbath at 2 p. m. All are cordially invited to be present and persons having the Gospel Hymns will do will to bring them along.

—There is only one headquarters for furniture in this county, and of course, that is Brown's new establishment on Bishop street, Bellefonte.

—Go to Brachbills and see the immense stock of furniture, whether you want to buy or not.

—A cane with the initials "W. R." and a hatchet, were left on a bridge near And. Greggs, and are missing. The owner, Wm. Rarick, would be thankful to the finder for returning same.

—Leonard Rhone lost a horse from colic last week,

—If you want to see an immense stock of furniture and beding at the very lowest prices, go to Brachbills, Bellefonte.

—On last Thursday night the washhouse and smith shop, including all tools, of John Bowersox, in Haines twp., were destroyed by fire. The family were boiling apple butter at the time, which caused the fire. No insurance.

—Matchmaking and marriages are increasing in Centre county. It is all accounted for by the fact that Brachbills sell furniture so low that housekeeping can be commenced with so little money.

—O—

THE PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The following official bulletin was prepared by the surgeons who have been in attendance upon the late President.

"By previous arrangement a *post mortem* examination of the body of President Garfield was made this afternoon in the presence and with the assistance of Drs. Hamilton, Agnew, Bliss, Barnes, Woodward, Reyburn, Andrew H. Smith of Elberon and Acting Assistant Surgeon D. L. Lamb of the Army Medical Museum, Washington. The opperation was performed by Dr. Lamb. It was found that the ball, after fracturing the right eleventh rib, had passed through the spinal column in front of the spinal canal, fracturing the body of the first lumber vertebra, driving a number of small fragments of bone into adjacent soft parts, and lodging just below the pancreas, about two inches and a half to the left of the spine and behind the peritoneum, where it had become completely encysted.

The Immediate Cause of Death was secondary hemorrage, from one of the mesentric arteries adjoining the track of the ball; blood rupturing the peritoneum and nearly a pint escaping into the abdominal cavity. This hemorrage is believed to have been the cause of the severe pain in the lower part of the chest, complained of just before death. An abscess cavity six inches by four was found in the vicinity of the gall and bladder between the liver and transverse colon, which were strongly interadherent. It did not involve the substance of the liver and no communication was found between it and the wound. A long suppurating channel extending from the external wound between the loin muscles and right kidney almost to the right groin. This channel, now known to be due to burrowing of pus from the wound, was supposed during life to be the track of the ball. On examination of the organs of the chest evidence of severe bronchitis were found on both sides with broncho pneumonia of lower portions of the right lung, though to much less extent. The left lung contained no abscesses and the heart no clots. The liver was enlarged and fatty, but free from abscesses, nor were any found in any other organs except the left kidney, which contained near its suface a small abscess about one-third of an inch in diameter. In reviewing the history of the case in connection with the autopsy, it is evident that different suppurating susfaces and especially fractured spongy tissue of vertebra furnish sufficient explanation of the septic condition which existed."

WORTHLESS STUFF.

Not so fast my friend; if you could see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say "Glorious and invaluable remedy." See other column.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—Garfield's death cast a deep gloom over the country, but let us derive a little consolation from the fact, that while it was possible for a miserable assassin to strike down the President, all the combined opposition cannot crush out Lewins, of the Philad. Branch, in selling the cheapest clothing in this state.

A PERSECUTED PEOPLE.

The Story of Refugee Israelites Coming From Russia.

A despatch dated New York, September 12, says: Among the eighteen Jewish refugees from Russia who arrived at Castle garden of Friday are two men named respectively Diamont and Aranstein, who were found at the Castle garden by a *World* reporter. Aranstein said: "In April last the people became so aroused against us that it was impossible to control them without an actual attack by the soldiery and the police. The commander of Kief saw that unles he submitted to the people the riot would involve the Russians as well as the Jews, and that the people must be allowed to rob us unless some of them were killed. He addressed the people and the soldiers, asking that quiet be kept, but at the same time acknowledging his inability to preserve order. The consequence was that we were attacked with impunity. The soldiers were in the town, but they either remained indifferent or actually assisted in the oppression. In and around Kief there were twenty thousand Jews. These lost everything. Mr. Diamot, here was a large merchant, dealing chiefly in sugar and tea, and was considered a wealthy man. Now he has nothing—hardly a cent. I, too, was in business, and I have lost everything. We came to America to begin life again, but on harder terms than when we first started. The twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh of April, were the worst days for us. We had been driven out of our homes; our goods had been stolen; what could not be taken was destroyed; furniture was broken or burned; our food was taken away, and we were forced to hide for our lives. Those two days I lived in a cellar. Mr. Diamont was with us. We had nothing to eat or drink and we did not dare to go out. Our greatest fear was for young ones. We did not dare to let our hiding place be known, and we remained in the cellar, hungry and thirsty. We were in hiding for fifty-two hours. In this time everything was destroyed. There was nothing more to steal, and the people had grown quiet; so we ventured to leave the cellar in order not to starve to death. But even then we could not all get to bread. We got water and sustained ourselves. Then we formed a sort of encampment. We made tents when we could, and those who could not lived as they might. We still suffered from hunger, and many grew very ill. Finally the Sisters of Charity took pity on us and gave us food. They brought many wagon loads of bread to our encampment, and each one received a little slice. This saved our lives, but hardly relieved our misery. After this was over those of us who could went in to Germany. We were to go without molestation. In Berlin many of us were received into hospitals. I was ill in a hospital for two weeks, and so were others of our party. During the riots at Kief many families were separated, but when quiet came they found each other again, and do not think any were missing. No lives were lost, the object of the riot being plunder. They were jealous of us. We were more industrious and more successful than the other classes of the people, and they hated us on that account. They will continue to hate us, and those of us who have not already left Russia will have to do so. In the rural districts some Jews who own land will be allowed to remain, but those are very few."

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.

Explaining Nothing that Needs no Explanation, and Making the Bible its own Expositor.

OCTOBER 2, 1881.—FREE GIVING.

GOLDEN TEXT:—"God loveth a cheerful giver."—2 Cor. ix. 7.

THE TEACHER'S HALF HOUR.

Exodus, xxxv. 25-35.

Verses 25-29.—These verses, with those which immediately precede (vs. 20-24), recount the willing response of the people to Moses' request (vs. 4-9), made in accordance with the command of Jehovah (ch. xxv 1-9) *And all the women that were wise hearted did spin*—those who were proficient in the art of spinning, whose hands were skilled in the production of the fine fabrics suitable for use in constructing Jehovah's sanctuary. *Wise-hearted*—see chs. xxviii. 3 and xxxi. 6; and with respect to spinning as an esteemed feminine accomplishment, see Prov. xxxi. 19, 22, 24. These women gave freely of their time and their abilities to the Lord *Blue . . purple . . scarlet*—the words thus rendered are of somewhat uncertain meaning, but probably the text gives their English equivalents as nearly as can be ascertained. The *blue* is thought by the best authorities to have been a pure sky-blue, but it is not unlikely that it varied somewhat in depth of tint. It was the predominating color in the decoration of the Tabernacle. The *purple* is believed to have had a strong red tinge, approaching what we call crimson. The *scarlet*—once rendered *crimson* (Jer. iv. 30)—was probably the beautiful bright red color which we call by that name. It appears to have been obtained from the *coccus ilicis*, the cochineal insect of the evergreen oak. These were all "royal" colors, and highly esteemed for the adornment of palaces and the persons of the great. Hence the appropriateness of their use in the decoration of the tent wherein the Divine Majesty condescended to dwell. The names of the colors are used for the fabric dyed with them, which Jewish tradition represents to have been wool. The yarn was dyed before weaving, and was then wrought into fabrics by the *cunning workmen* appointed to that service. *Fine linen*—a material held in high esteem by the ancients, before silk was generally known. *Goats' hair*—from which the material for the ordinary tents of the people was manufactured. "The tent which was to be the chosen dwelling-place of Jehovah was to be formed of the same material as the tents of the people" (ch. xxvi 7.) *Onyx-stones*—a translucent gem, a variety of the chalcedony, well suited for engraving purposes. On these precious stones were to be engraved the names of the twelve tribes, and they were then to be set in the ephod of the high priest (ch. xxviii. 9-12.) *Stones to be set*—what these stones were, and the purpose for which they were intended, may be learned from ch. xxviii. 15 21. *Spice.....oil for the light.....anointing oil.....sweet incense*—see ch. xxx. 22-38. These, with the precious stones, were the contributions of the rulers, probably because they were better able than their brethren to provide so costly gifts. *A willing offering*—this was a heart service. Nothing was exacted. Those who brought the various gifts of labor or of material did so because their *hearts made them willing*. Such gifts only are pleasing to God; such "cheerful givers" God loves.

Verses 30-35.—*The Lord has called by name*—compare ch. xxxi. 2-5. Bezaleel was appointed to this responsible work, because he was especially endowed with the requisite wisdom, understanding, knowledge (or experience) and expertness for its proper execution. Like Moses his natural powers and training had peculiarly fitted him for this service, and God appointed him to it because he was thus fitted. *Filled him with the spirit of God*—his wisdom and his dexterity were both the gift of Jehovah (see Jas. i. 17,) and he was now called upon to exercise them for Jehovah's glory. He was general director of the work, and chief artificer in metal, stone and wood (vs. 32, 33.) He also prepared the anointing oil and sweet incense (ch. xxxvii. 29). With him was associated Aholiab, whose special function appears to have been the superintendence of the textile work (ch. xxxviii. 23.) *Put in his heart to teach*—both he and his associate were divinely qualified, not only to do the various tasks required themselves, but to instruct those whose services were required in the work, that the Lord's work might be rightly done. *The cunning workman*—the skilled weaver, the product of whose skill was employed in the curtains and vail of the Tabernacle, in the ephod and the breastplate. *The embroidery*—who wrought with the needle, either shaping his design in stitches of colored thread or in *applique* work, sewing pieces of colored cloth upon the ground material. *The weaver*—one who wove fabrics in the loom, of one color, such as were used for the robe and bindings of the ephod (ch. xxviii. 31, 32.) and for the coats of the priests (ch. xxxix. 27.) These workers were all men, while the spinners and dyers were women.

Two large organ factories, the Star Parlor and Beatty's, at Washington, N. J., were burned on afternoon of 18.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

He Takes the Oath of Office a Second Time.

Washington, D C., Sep. 22.—President Arthur took the oath of office at the Capitol to-day in the presence of the Cabinet, the Justice of the Supreme Court, a few Senators and Congressmen, Generals Sherman, Grant and others, forty in all, Chief Justice Waite, in full robes of office, administered the oath. The President was calm and composed, and the response, "So help me God," came in firm tones and without a tremor. The President then read from manuscript notes his address. President Arthur took the second oath as above stated probably to avoid any criticism or squabble that might be raised because the first oath taken in private outside of Washington, and was administered by a State Judge. There is no doubt that the first oath was sufficient, but by taking the second oath in Washington in a semi-public manner and having it administered by a justice of the Supreme Court, before any duties of the office has been performed, will remove any doubt to the title or to the legality of any of President Arthur's acts that might be raised.

THE QUEEN.

London, September 21.—The queen has ordered the court to go into mourning for the late President Garfield for a week from the twenty-first inst.

Mrs Garfield received the following dispatch from the Queen of England, on morning of 14.

Mrs. Garfield, Long Branch:

Words cannot express the deep sympathy I feel with you at this terrible moment. May God support and comfort you, as He alone can.

Balmoral Court. THE QUEEN.

This is simple, touching, and tho' brief, yet it has as much meaning as the column of gush that some of the daily papers weary their readers with.

To the sick Peruna is the greatest blessing.

There are only remaining eight of the "Old Defenders" of Baltimore of 1812 '14.

There are thirty-two thousand five hundred persons on the pay roll of the Penn's R. R. Co.

A fire relief committee in New York has collected $10,000 for the Michigan sufferers.

IN THE WHOLE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

—For fine, fresh groceries, go to Dinges'.

HOUSE & LOTS at AARONSBURG, at PUBLIC SALE. On Saturday, October 22. HOUSE and LOT, fronting on Aarons square. House is good and commodious, and the lot one of the best in town. Also, FOUR SQUARES in said town, which are in excellent condition. This property belongs to the Estate of Adam Bower, dec'd. Sale to take place at the house, and to commence at 10 A. M., and close between 2 and 3 P. M.

JOHN BOWER,
D. O. BOWER,
Executors.

VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale in Potter twp., one mile north-west of Potters Mills, on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1881, at 2 p. m., the valuable farm of Sam'l Royer, dec'd containing 53 acres more or less. The land is all clear, under good fences, and in the best state of cultivation. Thereon erected a two-story log and frame dwelling house, bank barn, good as new, buggy shed, wash-house and other necessary outbuildings. There is a well near the barn and a spring of never failing water near the house; also an orchard of choice fruit. Also a tract of wood-land, containing 4 acres, more or less, near the mountain and about ¼ mile from the farm.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of purchase money on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year, and the balance in two years with interest from confirmation of sale, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

CATHERINE ROYER,
JNO. B. ROYER,
1 sept td. Administrators.

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE. The undersigned offers at private sale, his valuable farm east of Centre Hill, containing 76 ACRES LAND, all clear except about three acres, which is woodland. Thereon erected a 2 story log House, weatherboarded, a Bankbarn, and all necessary outbuildings. A well of good, never failing water at the house, and a fine stream of running water through the farm, and water in every field. Also a good Orchard of grafted fruit. About 20 acres of the land is excellent meadow. ORE IN THREE FIELDS of the farm The farm is under good fences and cultivation, and is the farm formerly owned by Peter Wolf, on the forks of the road leading from Potters Mills to Spring Mills. For further information inquire at the premises or John Shannon at Centre Hall.

4 aug 4m PHILIP KEMP.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of James A. Sweetwood, Potter twp., the last part of June, a white boar, no marks, age about nine months. The owner will please come forward, prove the property, and pay charges, or the same will be disposed of according to law.

22sep3t JAS. B. LEE, Town Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Feiri Facias, issued out of Common Pleas of Centre County, and to me directed there will be exposed at public sale at the Court House in Bellefonte on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, A. D. 1881, at one o'clock p. m. the following described real estate of the defendant, to wit:

Suit of John Stoner, use of vs. J. F. Chambers No. 15 Nov. T. 1881. Debt $228.76.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situated in Millheim borough, Centre Co., Pa., bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the east by an alley, on the south by D. A. Musser, on the west by H. Bollinger, and on the north by Main street. Thereon erected a two story frame house 27x34 feet, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. F. Chambers.

Terms cash.—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid in full. JOHN SPANGLER,
22sep3t Sheriff.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made. A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most effective properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

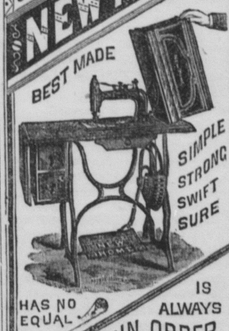
No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer a sick friend or neighbor suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

THE MOST POPULAR OF ALL SEWING MACHINES is the LIGHT-RUNNING NEW HOME



HAS NO EQUAL IS ALWAYS IN ORDER AND WILL LAST A LIFETIME SURPASSES ALL OTHERS

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ARTHURS INAUGURAL.

Immediately after taking the second oath in Washington, President Arthur read the following:

Inaugural Address.

For the fourth time in the history of the Republic its Chief Magistrate has been removed by death. All hearts are filled with grief and horror at the hideous crime which has darkened our land, and the memory of the murdered President, his protracted sufferings, his unyielding fortitude, the example and achievements of life and the pathos of his death will forever illumine the pages of our history.

For the fourth time the officer elected by the people and ordained by the Constitution to fill a vacancy so created is called to assume the Executive Chair. The wisdom of our fathers, foreseeing even the most dire possibilities, made sure that the Government should never be imperilled because of the uncertainty of human life. Men may die, but the fabrices of our free institutions remain unshaken.

No higher or more assuring proof could exist of the strength and permanence of popular government than the fact that though the chosen of the people be struck down, his constitutional successor is peacefully installed without shock or strain, except the sorrow which mourns the bereavement

All the noble aspirations of my lamented predecessor which found expression in his life—the measures divised and suggested during his brief administration to correct abuses and enforce economy, to advance prosperity and promote the general welfare, to insure domestic security and mantain friendly and honorable relations with the nations of the earth—will be garnered in the hearts of the people; and it will be my earnest endeavor to profit, and to see that the nation shall profit, by his example and experience. Prosperity blessed our country, our fiscal policy is fixed by law, is well grounded and generally approved; no threatening issue mars our foreign interests, and the wisdom, integrity and thrift of our people may be trusted to continue undisturbed the present assured career of peace, tranquility and welfare.

The gloom and anxiety which have enshrouded the country must make repose especially welcome now. No demand of speedy legislation has been heard; no adequate occasion is apparent for an unusual session of Congress. The Constitution defines the functions and powers of the Executive as clearly as those of either of the other two departments of the Government, and he must answer for the just exercise of the discretion it permits and the performance of the duties it imposes. Summoned to these high duties and responsibilities, and profoundly conscious of their magnitude and gravity. I assume the trust imposed by the Constitution relying for aid on Divine guidance and the virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the American people.

At Creston, Iowa, snow had been falling all the morning of 16, also in the southern part of Minnesota.

Very damaging forest fires are reported from the locality of Carthage, N. Y., burned over large timber, and farm buildings. On Thursday night alone 20 houses were burned in the Irish settlement.

Southside, Pittsburg had a $250,000 fire, glass ware house and lumber yard, morning of 18.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat, $1.35
Rye, 80c
Corn, ears, per bu. 70 c.
Corn, shelled. 75c.
Oats, 40c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Barley, 50c.
Cloverseed, .00 to 6.00
Timothy seed, 2.00 to 2 75
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $7.00
Butter, 22c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 10.
Ham, 12c.
Shoulders 9c
Bacon or side, 9c
Eggs per doz. 18c
Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble

—O—

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS are offered you by the BURLINGTON ROUTE. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 26 may 7m

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, 20, in Jersey City, by Rev L. M. Wise, rector of Grace Church, W. C. Heinle, Esq., and Miss Rose A. Wood, both of Bellefonte.

DIED.

At Aaronsburg, Pa., September 14, Hannah Mary, daughter of Thomas W. and Rachel Hosterman, aged 5 months, 26 days.

THE LATEST AND MOST WONDERFUL INVENTION!

EDISON'S INSTANTANEOUS GUIDE TO THE PIANO or ORGAN

By which any Child or Person can play any of the Popular Airs by note, at sight, without STUDY, PREVIOUS PRACTICE, or even Musical Talent The Company will FORFEIT $1,000 if any child ten years old fails to play ANYONE of our Popular Tunes on the PIANO, ORGAN or MELODEON within ONE HOUR after receiving the Music and Instructions, provided said child can count with the figures before it, from 1 to 100 correctly.

7 Pieces of Music, with Instructions, Mailed to any address on receipt of $1 00 Enclose one cent postage stamp for Catalogue of Tunes. Agents wanted in every State and County in the Union.

Edison Music Co.,
215 & 217 Walnut Street, Philada., Pa

Parker's Hair Balsam.
An elegant, agreeable Hair Dressing that Never Fails to Restore Gray or Faded Hair to its Youthful Color. 50c. and $1 sizes.

Floreston Cologne.
A NEW AND FASHIONABLE PERFUME, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING, LASTING. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS IN PREFERENCE AT HAND TO CENTS. HISCOX & CO., N. Y. GREAT SAVING IN BUYING THE LGE. SIZE.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many of the best medicines known are combined in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC, into a medicine of such varied and effective powers, as to make it the Greatest Blood Purifier and Kidney Corrector and the

Best Health

JAS. A. GARFIELD.

Sketch of the Life of the Murdered President.

James Abram Garfield was born in the township of Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, on the 19th of November, 1831. His father, Arahham Garfield, who had emigrated from New York, lived on a small farm, and it was as much as he could do to support his family which, after the birth of James, consisted of his wife and four children. Before James was two years old his father died. The family life before had been close and hard enough; now it became closer and harder. But the widow was a woman of unusual energy, faith and courage. She said the children should not be separated, but kept together, and that the home should be maintained as when its head was living. The bat le was a hard one, but she won it, and not until James reached his seventeenth year did he leave home. Much earlier than that, however, he learned the carpenter's trade, and thereby assisted in supporting the family. Meanwhile he was able to pick up the rudiments of an education by attending the district school a few months in each year, even after he had begun to work at his trade. In his seventeenth year he obtained employment as a driver on the towpath of the Ohio canal, and soon rose to the rank of a boatman, the ambition of his life being to become a sailor on the lakes. A few months on the canal, with the hardship and exposure incident to such a life, brought on an attack of fever and ague in the fall of 1848, and young Garfield was laid up in a sick bed for three months.

When he had recovered, he postponed his contemplated venture on the lakes and, in March, 1849, he entered Geauga academy, a high school in an adjoining county. His mother had saved a small sum of money, which she gave to him when he started for this school. After that he never had a dollar that he did not earn. But his means were too limited to permit him to pay the regular board bills at the academy, and so he took with him from home a few plain utensils, and renting a room in an old farm-house near by, prepared his own meals. He soon found employment with carpenters of the village, and by working mornings, evenings and Saturdays, earned enough to pay his way. The summer vacation gave him a longer interval for work, and when the fall term opened he had money enough laid up to pay his tuition and give him a start again. The close of this fall term found him competent to teach a district school for the winter, the avails of which were sufficient to pay his expenses for the spring and fall terms at the academy. He continued in this way for several years, teaching a term each winter, and attending the academy through the spring and fall, keeping up with his class during his absence by private study.

By the summer of 1854 young Garfield, then twenty-three years old, had prosecuted his studies as far as the means of his self-help region could carry him. He resolved to go to college, calculating that he could complete the ordinary course of study in two years. From his school teaching and carpenter work he had saved about half enough to pay expenses. To obtain the rest of the money he procured a life insurance policy, which he assigned a gentleman who loaned him what funds he needed, knowing that if he lived he would pay it, and if he died the policy would secure it. In the fall of 1854, young Garfield was admitted to the junior class of Williams college, Massachusetts. He at once took high rank as a student, and at the end of his two years course bore off the metaphysical honor of his class.

On his return to his Western home, Mr. Garfield was made teacher of Latin and Greek in the Hiram Eclectic Institute. So high a position did he take, and so popular did he become, that in the next year, 1857, he was made President of the institute. His position at the head of a popular seminary, together with his talents as a speaker, caused him to be called upon for frequent public addresses, both from the platform and the pulpit. The Christian denomination to which he belonged had no such regard for the prerogatives of the clergy as would prevent them from receiving instruction on religious subjects on the Sabbath from a layman of such intelligence and oratorical powers as young Garfield. The latter had no intention, however, of entering the ministry, but while acting as president of Hiram he instituted law, and already began to take part in political affairs.

In 1859, at the age of twenty-eight, he was elected to the State senate from the district embracing Portage and Summit counties. He took a leading position in that body at once, being an effective debater, and thoroughly familiar with public affairs. When Ohio began to raise her first troops for the Union army, there were no arms in the State for their equipment, and Mr. Garfield was sent as an agent of the State to Illinois, where he obtained 5,000 muskets, which were at once shipped to Columbus. On his return he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-second regiment of Ohio volunteers, and was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment soon after its organization was completed. In January, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, his commission bearing the date of the battle of Middle Creek.

The military services of General Garfield were recognized by the war department in his promotion to the rank of major-general of volunteers "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chickamauga."

In 1862, while absent in the field, General Garfield had been elected to represent the old Giddings district of Ohio in the lower House of Congress. He resigned his commission in the army on December 5th, 1863, to take his seat in Congress. He thus went into the house directly from the army, along with Schenck, Farnsworth and two or three other general officers who consented to run for Congress in 1862, because they thought the war would certainly be over before they would be called upon to take their seats in 1863. General Garfield remained a member of the House ever since 1863 by successive re-elections, and at the time of his nomination to the presidency was in his ninth term.

General Garfield took a leading position in the House at the very outset of his Congressional career, and by degrees increased his influence until he came at last to be recognized as the leader of the Republican side of that body. He was placed on the committee on military affairs at the start. In 1865, at the beginning of his second term, he was transferred to the committee on ways and means, but in 1867 was again placed on the military affairs committee, and made its chairman. In 1869 he was placed at the head of the committee on banking and currency, and in 1871 was promoted to the chairmanship of the committee on appropriations, as the sucessor, in that position, to Henry L. Dawes, having failed to receive from Speaker Blaine the chairmanship of the ways and means. In this position he remained at the head of the appropriations committee four years, when the Republican majority in the House vanished and General Garfield was thrown out of his chairmanship and made the second of the Republican members of the committee on ways and means. In this position he remained four years, and in 1879 was placed by Speaker Randall at the head of the Republican membership of that committee. Under the Democratic rule he also served as a member of the committee on rules, a recognition of his rare knowledge of parliamentary law.

In 1877, General Garfield was the Republican candidate for the Speakership, but the Democrats were largely in the majority, and Mr. Randall was elected over him. In the early part of the same year he had been a candidate for the seat in the Senate made vacant by Mr. Sherman's entrance into the Cabinet. He withdrew from the contest, however, at the special request of President Hayes, who assured him that he could be of more service to the administration of the country as a member of the House. In 1878, when the Democrats controlled the Legislature, General Garfield was a candidate for the complimentary vote of the Republican members for Senator, but after a protracted contest in the caucus, his name was withdrawn, and it was resolved to cast only Hunk votes in the two houses. In January of this year, the Republicans having meanwhile regained control of the Legislature, General Garfield became a candidate for a seat in the Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1881, when Mr. Thurman's ended. Ex-Senator Stanley Matthews, ex-Attorney-General Alphonso Taft, and ex-Governor William Allen, each did go to Columbus to take a canvass for the place, but by the time the caucus met the general sentiment of the State was so earnest and enthusiastic in favor of Garfield that his three competitors withdrew without waiting for a ballot, and he was nominated unanimously by a rising vote, and a week later was elected United States Senator by twenty-two majority in the Assembly and seven majority in the Senate.

On the 8th of June, 1880, General Garfield was put in nomination for President of the United States by the Republican party at its National Convention, held in Chicago, and which lasted six days, and was one of the most exciting political conventions ever held in this country. General Garfield was nominated on the thirty-ninth ballot, amid tremendous excitement, receiving 399 votes to 306 for Grant; Blaine, 42; Washburn, 5; Sherman, 3; necessary to a choice, 397. The subsequent exciting canvass and General Garfield's election, inauguration on the 4th of last March, and assasination on July 2, are events of such recent occurrence that they need not be retold here.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Sketch of the Life of the New President.

Chester Alan Arthur was born in Franklin county, Vermont, on the 5th day of October, 1830. He was the eldest of two sons; he had four sisters older and one younger than himself. His father, the Rev. Dr. William Arthur, was a Baptist clergyman, who came to the United States from Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland, when only eighteen years old, and died at an advanced age in Newtonville, near Albany, on October 27, 1875. Dr. Arthur was a finely educated man; a graduate of Belfast University, Ireland. For several years he published *The Antiquarian*, a journal devoted, as its title indicates, to antiquarian research. A work of his own, "Family Names," is still highly esteemed by the collectors of this kind of literature. While devoting himself to literature, he yet fulfilled faithfully all the duties of his special calling. He was pastor of the Calvary Baptist church, Albany; and also of Baptist churches at Bennington, Hinesburg, Fairfield and Williston, in Vermont; and at York, Perry, Greenwich, Schenectady, Lansingburg, Hoosic, West Troy and Newtonville, in New York State. The second son, William Arthur, highly distinguished himself in the Union army during the civil war. He is now a paymaster of the regular army with the rank of major.

Chester A. Arthur found his father's fine knowledge of the Latin and Greek classics of great advantage to him when he came to prepare for college. His preparation first began in Union Village, now Greenwich, a beautiful village of Washington county, New York; and was concluded at the grammar school at Schenectady. Thanks to his fine training young Arthur took a high position in Union college, which he entered in 1845, when only fifteen years old.

His father was receiving a salary of only $300, and with a large family to support with it, found that he could not aid his eldest son through college. When sixteen years old, and a Sophomore, young Arthur left college, and obtaining a school at Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county, taught there throughout the winter. He had "to board around" and received only $15 a month compensation. He also had to keep up his studies in college. In the last year of his college course he again taught during the winter at Schaghticoke. He was graduated, at eighteen years of age, from Union college in the class of 1848.

At college he had determined to become a lawyer. Accordingly, upon graduation he went to a law school at Ballston Springs, and there remained diligently studying for several months. He then returned to Lansingburg, where his father then resided and there studied law. In 1851 he obtained a situation as principal of an academy at North Pownal, Bennington county, Vermont. He prepared boys for college, all the while studying law. Two years after he left North Pownal, or in 1853, a student from Williams college named James A. Garfield came to the place, and in the same academy building taught penmanship throughout one winter. It was a singular circumstance that after nearly a quarter of a century both these men should meet at a political convention and be picked out as the candidates of the Republican party for President and Vice-President.

Mr. Arthur came to New York in 1853 and entered the law office of E. D. Culver as a law student. By the strictest economy he had saved $500, and with this determined to start out in business life. Admitted to the bar in 1853 he became at once a member of the firm of Culver, Parker & Arthur, where he remained until the dissolution of that firm in 1857. He now formed a law partnership with Henry D. Gardiner, an intimate friend, the firm being Arthur & Gardiner. They had intended to practice law in the West, but after a three months' tour through that section they concluded that their prospects were better in New York city. They accordingly returned to New York, and very soon acquired a very lucrative practice.

In the year 1856 Mr. Arthur began to be prominent in politics in New York city. He had taken an active interest in politics at a very early age. He sympathized with the Whig party and was an ardent admirer of Henry Clay. His first vote was cast in 1852—for Winfield Scott for President. In New York city Mr. Arthur identified himself with the "practical men" in politics by joining political associations of his party and sitting at the polls and acting as inspector of election on election day. In the formation of the Republican party Mr. Arthur took a very prominent part. He was a delegate to the convention at Saratoga that founded the Republican party. During those political battles Mr. Arthur became intimate with Edwin D. Morgan and gained his ardent friendship. Mr. Morgan, when re-elected governor in 1860, testified to his high esteem for Mr. Arthur by making him engineer-in-chief on his staff. Arthur held for several years previously taken a great interest in the militia organization of the State and had been appointed judge-advocate general of the second brigade. In this position he was associated with many men who took part in the civil war afterward and held high positions. Brigadier-general Yates, who commanded the second brigade, was a very thorough disciplinarian, and for several years required all the brigade and staff officers to meet every week for instruction. They in this manner became very proficient in military tactics and regulations, and the instruction proved to be of inestimable advantage to General Arthur during the responsible duties to which he was soon to be called.

The breaking out of the war in April, 1861, found him still Engineer-in-Chief. It was a merely ornamental office, and he probably never imagined he would do a day's duty in the position. The day after Fort Sumter was fired upon, while on his way to his law office, he received a dispatch from Governor Morgan summoning him to Albany. Upon reaching there Governor Morgan directed him to open the branch Quartermaster's Department in New York city, and to fulfill all the duties there of Quartermaster-General. The Governor put in his hands the duty of quartering, subsisting, uniforming, equipping, and arming New York's soldiers for the war.

In February, 1862, General Arthur was appointed Inspector General, there being duty to do in the army. In May, 1862, he went to Fredericksburg, and inspected the New York troops there under the command of General McDowell. From there he went to the Army of the Potomac, then on the Chickahominy, and inspected the New York troops there, with a view of having the depleted regiments then in service filled by enlistments to their proper strength, instead of having new regiments raised. As an advance on Richmond was then daily expected, General Arthur volunteered for duty on the staff of his friend, Major-General Hunt, commander of the reserve artillery. It is well to state here that shortly after the commencement of the war General Arthur was elected Colonel of the Ninth New York Militia, which enlisted in the United States service for two years, and desired to accept the post, but Governor Morgan would not release him from the more important work. The year afterward, when four regiments had been formed through the efforts of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners of the City of New York, in which they were largely aided by General Arthur, the colonels of the regiments offered him the command of the brigade, known as the "Metropolitan Brigade." He thereupon made formal application to the Governor for permission to accept the command, saying that it had long been his desire to have active service in the field. Governor Morgan replied that he could not be spared from the service of the State, and that while he appreciated General Arthur's desire for war service, he knew he would do far more valuable service for the country by continuing at the post of duty in New York State.

The incoming of a Democratic State administration deprived him of his office in December, 1863. Upon his retirement from office General Arthur resumed the active duties of his profession. His partnership with Mr. Gardiner ceased only with that gentleman's death in 1866. Alone for over five years he carried on his business in New York. It then became so large that he formed, in 1871, the firm of Arthur, Phelps, Knevals & Ransom. Gradually he was drawn into political life again. He was very much interested in promoting the first election of President Grant, being chairman of the Central Grant club of New York. He also served as chairman of the executive committee of the Republican State committee of New York. He re-entered official life on November 20, 1871, being appointed Collector of the port of New York by President Grant.

Mr. Arthur was succeeded as collector in 1878 by General E. A. Merritt, and has since been engaged in the practice of law. In the fall of 1879 he was elected chairman of the Republican State committee, and conducted the campaign which ended in the election of all but one of the candidates of the Republican party for six State offices.

In June, 1880, he was nominated for Vice-President by the National Republican convention, held at Chicago. General Stewart L. Woodford proposed his name in the convention, and the nomination was seconded by ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio; General Kilpatrick, of New Jersey; Emery A. Storrs, of Illinois; Denis McCarthy, of New York, and others.

General Arthur was married in 1859 to Ellen Lewis Herndon, of Fredericksburg, Virginia. Mrs. Arthur, who died in January, 1880, became the mother of two children, Chester Alan Arthur, aged sixteen, and Ellen Herndon Arthur, aged nine.

INITIALS.

The Annoyance They Sometimes Cause.

"We'll name him Peter Ireland Gowdy, and who knows he may yet be chief justice of the United States!" exclaimed Mrs. Gowdy, as she gazed affectionately upon the face of her first-born.

As Peter Ireland was the patronymic of the father of Mrs. Gowdy, a worthy gentleman who had risen in life until he occupied the proud and responsible position of justice of the peace of Oshkosh, the happy father of the boy offered no objection, and accordingly the infant struggled on through life with the name in question as his sole and exclusive property.

When a second son was subsequently added to the household he was named after his beloved parent, and was thereafter known and designated as Henry Oliver Gowdy.

Now, these two brothers, when they entered the confines of a schoolroom, soon discovered that although, as Shakespeare insinuates, there is nothing in a name, there is something in the initials that compose a name, and when Peter Ireland Gowdy and Henry Oliver Gowdy appeared at the blackboard to take their initiatory lesson in mathematics and signed their initials to their sums, the whole school was at once transformed into bedlam.

When the teacher gazed at the blackboard and saw the letters P. I. G. and H. O. G. imprinted there, he was at once enabled to understand the cause of the sudden uproar. The difference in the ages and sizes of the Gowdy brothers enabled the wag of the school to castigate them with a couplet that ever after followed them through life:

"A *big* pig, a *little* pig,
Root, hog, or die."

In after years, in college, one Robert A. Treadwell, one of the students, who, although he had a mighty mind, was but a mite in physique, was known as the RAT, the initials of his name forming that word. His father, an excellent gentleman, was extremely mortified at the discovery; but when he became father of another boy he astonished his neighbors by naming him Charles A. Treadwell, the initials of which formed the word CAT.

When approached upon the subject and charged with negligence in so doing, he replied good-naturedly:

"Well, gentlemen, I found I had a RAT in the family, and where there is a RAT there should be a CAT."

The two brothers Murphy afforded another instance of the want of forethought on the part of parents in naming their children. The brothers were named respectively James A. Murphy and John I. Murphy, and as the initials of their names afforded their brother collegiates the opportunity, they were known as the Jim-Jam brothers—jim-jam being a vulgarism for delirium tremens.

Robert A. Merrifield—R. A. M.—also gave the boys a chance to resurrect the old story of the boarding-house mistress who always had four kinds of meat for dinner every day, viz., ram, lamb, sheep and mutton, and this was dinned into his ears from morning until night.

George A. Styles—G. A. S.—an inveterate punster, was another example of the effect of initials, for whenever he perpetrated anything that could by any course of reasoning be distorted into a pun, the whole class rushed at him with the cry, "Turn out the gas," and drove him from the room.

Dennis O'Galvin—D. O. G.—a bright, intellectual little Irish boy, was made the subject of these lines:

Whether 'tis play or pay,
Every dog has his day.

His most formidable rival for collegiate honors was Andrew S. Stephenson, A. S. S., who combined with a giant mind a gigantic frame. The intellectual contest between the two students was memorized as follows:

And it came to pass that through the class
The little dog chased the long-eared ass.

A peculiar and anomalous incident was afforded by the names of George I. Northrup, G. I. N., and S. O. Taylor, S. O. T., who, although in contradistinction of their initials, were stern advocates of tectotalism, were universally known as Gin and Tansy.

Charles O. Wetherell, C. O. W., was not a teetotaler, but on the contrary was passionately fond of imbibing, and to such an extent did he gratify his appetite that it was not an unusual thing for him to appear in the recitation room slightly faddled. He was made the subject of some poetical lines that clung to him through life like a tail of a cow.

A cow went to school, and what do you think?
He couldn't spell milk without taking a drink.

Michael A. Marshall, M. A. M., was one of those solemn, serious little wise old men that are occasionally found in boyhood, but are as scarce as four-leaved clover. His peculiar disposition earned for him the title of Old Mammy Daddy.

Leonard I. Perley, L. I. P., was another unfortunate who was compelled to submit to the infliction caused by the want of judgment on the part of his parents in giving him a name. He was known as Lippy; but when an incipient mustache began to appear they christened him hair lip.

George A. Barker, G. A. B., was always referred to as a gifted individual; but as he subsequently attained a high position as a lawyer, the action of his parents in thus giving him his initials might have been considered at least prophetic.

Alfred P. English, A. P. E., Oliver W. Lawrence, O. W. L., and Peter O. Phelps, P. O. P., comprised a syndicate at which the boys hurled their lampoons, although the professors contended it was a sin to cater to such follies. One of their effusions was as follows:

An English *ape* sat down to paint.
When he held his easel,
A wicked *eel* began to howl
Out, "*Pop* goes the weasel."

But these petty annoyances are not confined to the initials of entire names, for it often happens that the baptismal initial added to the surname produce a ridiculous effect. Thus H. E. Drake was known by the tautological designation of he drake, and S. E. Lyon as the sea lion. C. Attle was referred to as Cattle, while Tabitha Opsey, an estimable lady, was known as Topsy until she merged her name in that of her husband.

The ladies possess the advantage over the masculine sex in the opportunity afforded by wedlock to change not only their initials, but an objectionable surname as well. A young lady whose maiden name was Lost, which name had been made the medium of considerable annoyance to her by her schoolmates, married a gentleman whose name was Found. She had hardly time to congratulate herself upon the fact when she was made the subject of the following lampoon:

Let the merry cymbals sound,
She who was *Lost* now is *Found*.

C. Sayler was known as the Sea Sailor, and when his companions desired to ring the changes they would exclaim:

Walk up, ladies, and here, without fee,
We'll show you a Sayler who follows the C.

When objection was made that the rhyme was not faultless the critic would be answered by a loud chorus: "How many feet are there on the sea? Who can measure its immensity?'

C. A. Legg was another victim to badly-chosen initials. He bore the infliction patiently, however, but when a rich aunt died and left him a snug fortune by her will, which compelled him to withdraw from college, he was followed into private life by the following:

We see a leg, we see a leg,
Where'er that leg may be;
But now we know that C. A. Legg
Has got a leg-a-cy.

The steamer Cuzco, of the Orient Line, has arrived at Plymouth, England, from Australia, with an experimental shipment of fifty tons of meat in good condition.

If meals are skipped irregularly in our youth, something creeps up in our adult age which shows diminished vitality.

The sculptor is the man who "cuts a pretty figure."

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Meat immersed in molasses has been preserved for months.

Hoof clippings act as fertilizers, as they contain ammonia.

The distilled juice of the cocoa tree forms the well-known arrak.

Ether is so volatile that it cannot be poured from one vessel to another without loss.

At a white heat copper passes off into vapor, which burns in the air with a green flame.

Sugar, like salt, takes the water from animal substances, and thus prevents putrefaction.

Dragon's blood is a resin which exudes from various trees. It is so called from its red color.

Oxygen to the amount of five per cent. of the quantity inhaled disappears at every breath, absorbed by the blood.

The partiality or antipathy to certain odors is unaccountable. The Italian ladies who dread the rose delight in rue.

When a glass tube containing a crystallizing liquid is scratched with a glass rod the crystals deposit themselves on the scratches in preference.

An essential oil is obtained from cloves by repeated distillations. It is a common trick to mix cloves thus deprived of their oil with others.

Case-hardening is a process by which a thin coat of steel is given to iron. The steel can be hardened to that particular depth, leaving the iron soft.

The annual cotton plant as cultivated in America attains its growth during four months, though it continues to develop seed and fiber for a longer period.

Native bitumen, pit coal and naphtha are now regarded as products of the decomposition of organic or vegetable matters beneath the surface of the earth.

A paper lately read before an English society states that British heads are growing smaller, the dimensions having shrunk on an average one-seventh of an inch during the last quarter of a century.

The chief use of sulphur in gunpowder is to increase its combustibility, which it does in consequence of the low temperature at which it burns. But the larger the proportion of sulphur the weaker will be the powder.

A telegraph wire in India is stretched between the summits of two hills—each hill being 1,200 feet high—across the Kistnah river. The span of wire is over 6,000 feet in length, and is believed to be the longest in the world. The only engineering appliance used in stretching this cable was a common windlass.

The cranium in giants is usually small in relation to their stature, but often enormous in absolute measure, although their intelligence is generally small. An example was Broca's giant, Joachim, credited with a very slight amount of sense. Yet this great imbecile had a huge cranium, and his brain weighed nearly as much as that of Cuvier.

The Farmer's Fish.

This is what Professor Baird, the United States fish commissioner declares the carp to be. He applies this term to it, because it is singularly adapted to the wants of farmers, and capable of being raised in natural or artificial bodies of water where most kinds of fish would not live. The trout and bass require not only very pure but cool water, and they must have an abundance of it. Most of the inferior varieties of fish require water that is, at least, moderately clear, cool and abundant. The carp, however, delights in water that is warm, and is satisfied with a small amount of it. It prefers a pond where bottom and banks are constituted of mud, because that substance affords a place of protection during very cold weather, and for the additional reason that it produces a large amount of plants that it relishes for food. The carp will eat anything that pigs and fowls will. It will readily devour insects, small reptiles and meat of all kinds, and will also eat nearly all kinds of green vegetables, fruits and garbage.

It is fond of boiled roots, potatoes and cabbage, and all kinds of grain that has been cooked. The growth of the carp may be forced, by affording an abundance of flesh-forming food. It can be fattened like the pig or turkey. The growth of the specimens imported by the government fish commissioners from Germany, only three years ago, has been almost marvelous. Some of them that were brought over when they were no larger than minnows, now weigh eight or nine pounds. In the opinion of several that have experimented with them, it is as profitable to feed grain to carp as to pigs and steers. There are, however, many articles of which the carp is very fond, and which add greatly to its growth, that can be produced much cheaper than grain, Cress, lettuce, parsley, celery, tender clover and grass, brewery grains and the refuse of glucose factories are all well adapted to feeding to the carp. The young fish are especially fond of sweet curd and chopped liver.

No inhabitant of the water, with the exception of the goldfish, is as thoroughly domesticated as the carp. The variety introduced into this country is known as the German carp, but it is probably of asiatic origin and has been domesticated in China for thousands of years. It was raised in Italy, in the days of Cicero, and was probably carried by the Romans to the various parts of Europe they colonized. It can be transported easier, and will live longer out of water than any other sort of fish that is covered with scales. On this account it is very valuable for stocking ponds at considerable distance from railroads and other means of public communication. Carp ordinarily spawn in May or June; they are very prolific, a large fish often yielding 400,000 eggs. The eggs adhere in masses to sticks and the stalks of water plants. They hatch in a few days and the young fish grow very rapidly if they are not disturbed. The circumstance that no hatching-house is required for propagating them is strongly in their favor.

The flesh of the carp is hardly fit to eat during the summer, partly because it is the season for spawning. They are not favorites with anglers, as they do not take a bait after the manner of the pike, black bass and other game fish. They are easily taken from the water by means of a dip net, or they may be driven into a portion of the pond from which the water can be drained off. The flesh of the carp does not rank among delicacies like that of the salmon, trout, shad and mackerel. It takes its place among the substantial articles of diet that are within reach of persons of small means. It is likely that the carp will be raised in this country with a view to profit rather than for affording pleasure. Farmers will keep carp as they raise beef and pork—for the purpose of supplying their tables and the market. In many places in South Germany there are carp ponds which are the common property of a village, and the taking of fish is regulated by customs or rules adopted by the citizens.—*Chicago Times.*

To Measure a High Object.

Persons are sometimes desirous to find the exact height of an object which they cannot climb or measure by any direct process, as of a tree or building or steeple. This can be readily done by measuring some lower object and its shadow and then making a comparison or calculation. Even a child can do it. Take a pole of any given height; place it in an absolutely perpendicular position; measure on the level ground the length of the shadow; measure the length of the shadow of the tree; then multiply the length of the tree's shadow by the height of the pole, and divide the product by the length of the shadow of the pole. For instance, if the pole is six feet high, its shadow ten, and the shadow of the tree fifty, the height of the tree will be thirty feet.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

East and Middle.

On the 13th President Garfield, for the first time since he was shot, left his bed. The President was lifted on a sheet and placed upon an easy chair, the back of which was lowered as near the horizontal line as it was constructed to go. When upon it the President's body reclined at an angle of between fifteen and twenty degrees. After remaining for a few minutes in this position, which he seemed to enjoy, he complained of fatigue in the hips, and pillows were placed under him as a prop. At the end of half an hour the President said he did not want to overdo the thing, and he was lifted back upon his bed. His pulse did not rise in consequence of the change, nor were there any bad symptoms developed.

Captain K. R. Breese, one of the best officers in the United States navy, died at his residence in Boston a few mornings ago, aged fifty years.

Two men were instantly killed, six others badly injured and considerable damage was done to property by the explosion of a boiler in a dry dock at Jersey City, N. J.

United States Senator Ambrose E. Burnside died suddenly of spasms of the heart at his residence in Bristol, R. I., aged sixty-seven years. Senator Burnside was a native of Liberty, Ind., and a graduate of the West Point military academy. On the breaking out of the war he was appointed colonel of a Rhode Island regiment and shortly after the battle of Bull Run he was made a brigadier-general. In November, 1862, he superseded McClellan in the command of the Army of the Potomac. Resigning this command he was assigned to the Army of the Ohio and afterward was attached to the Army of the Potomac under Meade. In 1866 he was elected governor of Rhode Island, and remained in office two years. At the time of his death he was a Senator from the State of Rhode Island, having been elected for a second term, ending 1887.

The Western method of stage robbery has just been exhibited in its most daring form in the White mountains. Frank W. Andrews, with his wife and three sons, while driving through Binkham Notch, near Fabyan, N. H., was stopped by a masked man, who sprang out of a thicket, and firing a revolver, compelled the team to halt. The robber then took $800 from Mr. Andrews and a pin from Mrs. Andrews. He also took two diamond rings and a gold watch and chain. About the time the robber had got his booty from Mr. Andrews the Glen House stage, on the way to Glen Station, with six horses attached, drove up. The robber then walked to the horses' heads and halted them, shouting to the driver, "Your turn next." He fired one shot over the heads of the driver and passengers, and then made an attempt to catch hold of the horses, but was unsuccessful. He then fired another shot at the horses, but did no damage except frightening the animals, who sprang to the side of the road and ran the coach on to a large rock, breaking the lead bars and throwing the robber into the ditch. One of the passengers, when the highwayman fell, discharged a revolver at him, but owing to its not being in good order and snapping several times before discharging, it did not do any execution. The robber, after regaining his feet, fled to the woods.

Vermont will be represented at the Yorktown celebration by the governor and staff and two companies of about two hundred men. Rhode Island will send two companies of infantry of 125 officers and men as an escort to the governor of the State and his staff.

The semi-centennial exhibition of the American Institute fair began the other day in New York.

J. & W. Seligman & Co., prominent New York bankers, have been robbed of about $40,000 by a trusted clerk named Stetthelmer, who lost the money in Wall street speculation. The clerk fled just before his thievery was discovered, but was captured at Marquette, Mich., and taken back to New York.

Within a few days about $40,000 were subscribed in New York city for the Michigan sufferers by forest fires.

The New York prohibitionists, at their State convention in Utica, nominated a full ticket headed by Stephen Merritt for secretary of state, and adopted a platform in conformity with the principles of the party.

George W. Childs gave a dinner at Wayne Station, Pa., to the Aztec club, founded at Mexico in 1847, and composed of surviving officers of the war with that country. At the meeting of the club General Hancock, its vice-president, was unanimously chosen president as successor to the late General Patterson. General Grant, who proposed General Hancock, was elected vice-president.

Sankey, the evangelist, started on a tour of the world from New York a few days ago. Moody and he will begin preaching in England in the middle of October. From England they will proceed to Ireland and the continent. Four hundred clergymen of the Irish Episcopal church have invited them to preach in Ireland.

By command of Major-General Hancock, Light Battery C, Third United States artillery, has been ordered to march from Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, to Yorktown, Va., where it will form part of the forces that are to participate in the centennial observances at that point in October. The battery began its march from New York via Trenton, Philadelphia and Columbia, Pa., Baltimore and Washington, and as far as practicable will follow the route taken by Washington's forces in 1781. Fifteen days' rations have been taken.

A fire at Oswego, N. Y., destroyed several large lumber yards, inflicting an estimated damage of $200,000, and a fire at Rome, N. Y., destroyed valuable property, including a railroad freight house with four loaded cars and about a dozen dwelling houses, causing a loss of $100,000.

Detectives captured two men in East New York, Long Island, engaged in counterfeiting 1,000-franc notes on the Bank of France.

The funeral services of Senator Burnside, at Providence, were very impressive. The body, which had lain in state at the city hall, where it was viewed by thousands, was escorted through the streets to church by a procession consisting of the State militia, veteran organizations, members of the State and city governments, and a large cortege of citizens, the houses on the line of march being draped in mourning, the city bells tolling and minute guns being fired. On leaving the church the procession was joined by ten United States Senators and Representatives, government officers, the corporation of Brown university, representatives of the board of trade, the Historical Society, the Loyal Legion, and many local associations. The remains were taken to the Swan Point cemetery and deposited in the family plot with a military salute.

Charles Smith, a laboring man of Warren, Me., prompted by jealousy, shot his wife, his mother-in-law and his child, killing the latter and mortally wounding the others.

Mayor Daniel F. Beatty's well-known piano and organ factory at Washington, N. J., together with its entire contents, has been destroyed by fire, causing an estimated loss of $200,000 and throwing about 500 men out of employment.

West and South.

Labor troubles in New Orleans culminated in several shooting casualties; and the mayor, being unable to maintain the peace of the city, called upon the governor to assume control. Acting Governor McEnery thereupon issued a proclamation, taking charge of the city and ordering out the militia.

Two men accused of murder were taken from prison at Dardanelle, Ark., by a crowd and hanged.

Governor Jerome, of Michigan, will attend the Yorktown celebration with ten members of his military staff and an escort of six companies of infantry.

A duel was fought at Terrene, Miss., between Leland Leatherman, mayor of Arkansas City, and James Rucker, a prominent attorney of the same city. The difficulty grew out of certain rulings made by Mayor Leatherman in a case in which Mr. Rucker was professionally engaged. Both combatants were wounded at the first fire. Leatherman was hit in the arm, and Rucker received a wound in the side which it was believed would prove fatal.

The fair grounds at Kansas City, Mo., were densely crowded with sightseers when a fire broke out in the main hall of the exhibition building, and the people fled in every direction, trampling on one another in their efforts to escape. The flames soon spread to the grand stand, where 12,000 persons were watching the races. The people fled in terror, but many fell and were trampled upon and a large number were maimed or mutilated. The pecuniary loss is about $60,000.

Governor Jerome, of Michigan, has issued a proclamation to the people of the United States appealing for aid for the Michigan sufferers by forest fires. He says that the destruction of property will be great in the four counties affected, and in some townships complete; and that 200 lives have been lost by burning and suffocation, while many have become helpless through injuries and exposure, and some are blind. The number of men, women and children left without shelter is estimated at 15,000, and the destitution prevailing in the suffering counties is appalling.

A fire at Austin, Nev., destroyed twenty buildings, entailing a loss of about $100,000.

Clement Gallion, the murderer of Thomas Daly and wife, was hanged at Cambridge, Ill.

A Chicago dispatch says that the schooner D. B. Van Valkenburg, corn laden, for Buffalo, went down with all hands, consisting of about six persons, off Whitefish bay.

Five men clearing a track for a new railroad near Multnomma Falls, Columbia river, Oregon, were drowned while crossing the river.

An extraordinary case is reported from Frederick county, Md., where Dr. Harrison Wagner—until about two years ago considered to be helplessly insane—in the fall of 1879 caused much amusement by going before a country magistrate and entering several hundred suits for damages against leading citizens in all parts of the county who had never seen or had dealings with him. The amount of damages sued for in each case was between $99 and $100, the limit for which suits can be brought before magistrates in Maryland. No attention was paid to the supposed lunatic's suits, and the cases were soon forgotten, but were several times recalled to memory by notices of hundreds of other suits being brought by Wagner, who frequently entered as high as one hundred claims against one person. Early in 1880 Wagner disappeared from public notice, but in the fall of that year the entire community was thrown into a furore of excitement when it was learned that Wagner had commenced proceedings to enforce judgments in 1,800 of the suits. It was then learned for the first time that the persons sued, having failed to appear before the magistrate to answer, judgments had been entered in each case for the amount named in the complaint. Wagner made no effort to collect the judgments until a year had expired, when by law the power of appeal had lapsed. In November last, therefore, he was possessed of 1,800 judgments, averaging $75 each, against about 300 county residents and corporations. Each judgment was indorsed, "By default" and "No appeal taken," and of course they amounted to a lien on any property owned by the defendants. The victims filed applications for an arrest of judgment on the ground of fraud, but the courts ruled that the failure of the victims to contest the suits was in law a virtual acknowledgment of the justice of the claims, while the further failure to take an appeal from the magistrate within the period prescribed by law placed them beyond remedy. After he had begun to enforce the judgments Wagner found the country too hot to hold him, and went to New York city. The process lings against his victims have been carried on by counsel at Frederick, and the settlement made in one batch of the cases, it is thought, will net him nearly $10,000. He does not pretend that he ever had any legal claim for damages in any of the cases, yet he has succeeded in obtaining considerable portions of the estates of several deceased residents of the county, besides mulcting hundreds of farmers of hard-earned money.

From Washington.

The last report of the commissioners of agriculture shows a decline during August in the condition of cotton, corn and tobacco. The average condition of the spring wheat crop, as reported on September 1, was seventy-one, which is ten per cent. less than on August 1, and seventeen per cent. less than for August of last year.

The department of state is advised by Minister Morton that the French official delegation to take part in the Yorktown centennial is composed of six different groups, as follows: First, one special representative of the President. Commander of Cavalry Lichtenstein, of the military staff of M. Grevy. Second, the three members of the French legation at Washington. Third, three persons selected by the French foreign office, the Marquis de Rochambeau, M. de Corcelle, secretary of embassy (relative of the Lafayette family), and a gentleman not yet designated. Fourth, five delegates from the war office, General Boulanger, Colonel Bossan, Lieutenant-Colonel Blondel, Chief of Battalion Bureau de Pusy and Captain Mason. Fifth, seven delegates from the navy department, Admiral Halligon, two captains of vessels of line, two captains of frigates and two lieutenants of vessels. Sixth, one delegate from the department of fine arts, M. Regamy. A Berlin dispatch says that the invitation of the American government to the representatives of Baron Steuben to participate in the Yorktown ceremonies has been accepted by six German officers, descendants of the revolutionary hero.

Gotteau has requested the authorities to prosecute Sergeant Mason, who fired at him. He is much afraid that other attempts on his life will be made.

During August 56,741 emigrants landed in the United States. For the two months ended August 31, the total was 113,351, against 100,359 for the same period last year.

Sergeant Mason has written a rambling address "to all the good people of the United States who hate assassins," giving his reasons why he attempted to shoot Guiteau.

The agricultural department has directed 100 bushels of wheat and fifty bushels of rye to be distributed for seeding purposes among the farmers of the Michigan district devastated by the recent fires.

Foreign News.

Since April last 36,000 French troops have been sent to Algeria.

An immense quantity of lumber and other property has been destroyed by brush fires in Canada.

Accordino to advices received in England a fearful typhoon has visited Shanghai, China, driving over 200 vessels of all nationalities on shore, uprooting trees and leveling with the ground whole lines of houses. During the storm, which lasted barely an hour, over ten inches of rain fell. Hundreds of native sampans sank with their occupants. About 3,000,000 worth of tea, stored for shipment, was washed away and lost.

The Russian journals publish terrible details of the diphtheria now epidemic in Russia. In Pultawa, a province of considerably less than 2,000,000 inhabitants, there have been 45,543 cases, of which 18,765 were fatal.

A large meeting was held at Exeter hall, London, in connection with the Ecumenical Methodist conference in session there. General Fisk spoke very earnestly of the increasing friendliness between Great Britain and the United States. He prayed that they might never be op